

ANDERSON EXHIBIT 16

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

IN RE: PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY)	MDL NO. 1456
AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE)	
LITIGATION)	CIVIL ACTION: 01-CV-12257-PBS
)	
)	Judge Patti B. Saris
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO)	
<i>U.S. ex rel. Ven-A-Care of the Florida Keys,</i>)	Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler
<i>Inc., Zachary T. Bentley, and T. Mark Jones</i>)	
<i>v. Abbott Laboratories, Inc.,</i>)	
No. 07-CV-11618-PBS)	

EXPERT REPORT OF MARK G. DUGGAN, PH.D

Executive Summary

1. This Report calculates a **\$15.559 million difference** between (1) what the federal government reimbursed for certain pharmaceutical products dispensed to Medicaid recipients during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and (2) what the federal government would have reimbursed for the same products during the same time period if prices reflective of the actual prices at which Abbott was transacting business had been used for the AWP, WAC, and Direct Price of Abbott products. The report analyzes Abbott internal transaction data from the relevant time period, as well as paid claims data from the Medicaid program. The \$15.559 million difference does not include the \$11.258 million impact on state governments' Medicaid spending.

2. The Report also calculates that **3.860 million payments to health care providers would have been lower and 8.641 million claims would have had lower Medicaid spending** had alternative prices been used for the AWP, WAC, and Direct Price of certain Abbott products during the relevant time period.

3. The empirical methods that I employed to calculate Abbott prices for the subject drugs are consistent with those that I and other economists typically perform in academic research. Additionally, the empirical methods that I used for calculating the payment amounts that the Medicaid program would have made are consistent with those that I and other economists typically perform. And finally, the empirical methods that I used to extrapolate my results from a sample of state Medicaid programs to other state Medicaid programs are also consistent with those used by myself and other economists. The empirical methods that I employed and the assumptions that I made are set forth in exacting detail in the Report so that my results can be

replicated and so that any changes in data or assumptions about the data can be readily accommodated in the analysis.

4. At various stages in my analysis – indeed at virtually every step where I believed that there were two or more acceptable ways to proceed in analyzing the Abbott and Medicaid data – I deliberately chose the conservative approach, that is, the approach that minimized the dollar difference and the number of provider payments and claims reported in the preceding table.

5. All of my conclusions were reached using methods that are accepted within the field of economics. I hold these conclusions with a reasonable degree of professional certainty.

I. Qualifications

My name is Mark G. Duggan. I am a Professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Maryland, College Park. I received my Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from M.I.T. in 1992 and my Master of Science in Electrical Engineering from M.I.T. in 1994. I obtained my doctorate in Economics from Harvard University in 1999.

I was an Assistant Professor in the University of Chicago's Department of Economics and a Visiting Assistant Professor in M.I.T.'s Department of Economics before joining the University of Maryland's Department of Economics in 2003. I was awarded a two-year Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowship in 2004, an award that is made each year to only six to eight economists who are selected from those in the entire profession who are within six years of receiving their Ph.D.

I have served on several committees at the University of Maryland and have received teaching and/or advising awards at Harvard University, M.I.T., the University of Chicago, and the University of Maryland. I have served as an advisor to approximately 25 Ph.D. students at the University of Chicago and the University of Maryland, with recent advisees of mine accepting positions at the College of William and Mary, Cornell University, Syracuse University, University of Houston, the World Bank, and Northwestern University.

My professional activities include serving as a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in the Health Care and Public Economics programs. I was also recently a Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution and I am a member of the American Economic Association and the American Society of Health Economists. I serve as an Associate Editor of the *Journal of Public Economics* and on the Board of Editors of the *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*. I have been the Principal or co-Principal Investigator on numerous research grants, including current ones from the National Science Foundation and the Social Security Administration. The National Science Foundation funded grant is for a project with Fiona Scott Morton, Ph.D. and is titled “Government Procurement of Pharmaceuticals.”

I have published fifteen papers in peer-reviewed journals and have presented my research at numerous professional conferences and at dozens of academic institutions including Columbia University, Harvard University, M.I.T., Princeton University, Stanford University, the University of Chicago, Yale University, and many others. One paper of mine was published as the lead article in the January 2005 issue of the *Journal of Health Economics* and was titled “Do New Prescription Drugs Pay for Themselves? The Case of Second Generation Antipsychotics.” Another recent paper, jointly authored with Dr. Scott Morton, was titled “The Distortionary Effects of Government Procurement: Evidence for Medicaid Prescription Drug Purchasing” and

was published as the lead article in the February 2006 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. A more recent paper of mine on the Supplemental Security Income program, jointly authored with my colleague Melissa Kearney, Ph.D. and published in the Autumn 2007 issue of the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, received the Raymond Vernon Memorial Prize for being voted the best research article in that journal in 2007.

Other papers of mine that focus on the Medicaid program have been published in some of the leading journals of my profession, including the *Journal of Public Economics*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and the *RAND Journal of Economics*. I have published empirically-oriented papers on other topics in leading journals including the *American Economic Review*, *Forum for Health Economics and Policy*, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *Journal of Law and Economics*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, and the *Journal of Public Economics*.

My research is empirically oriented and focuses on the impact of government expenditure programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, and Social Security. I have conducted several studies in which I apply advanced quantitative methods to large-scale data sets to investigate questions in applied microeconomics that are of interest to academics and policymakers. A central issue in most of these studies is determining whether a causal relationship exists between one variable and another. For example, in my *Journal of Health Economics* paper on pharmaceutical treatments, I investigate the impact of certain new treatments on Medicaid spending and health outcomes.

Much of this work has included the aggregation of highly complex encounter level data to the individual level, which is then often merged with other data. For example in my paper “Does Contracting Out Increase the Efficiency of Government Programs? Evidence for Medicaid

HMOs,” which was published in the *Journal of Public Economics*, I aggregate Medicaid claims and expenditure data to the individual level and then merge this with data on individual-level HMO enrollment. Similarly in my paper “The Impact of Medicare Part D on Pharmaceutical Prices and Utilization” with Dr. Scott Morton that is forthcoming in the *American Economic Review*, I utilize encounter level data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to estimate the “Medicare market share” for every one of the top 1000 drugs in the U.S.

In carrying out this research, I have followed the methods that are generally applied and accepted in my profession to ensure that the data sets that are constructed are as accurate as possible. I have then applied the most appropriate microeconomic methods to investigate causal relationships. For example, in the *Journal of Health Economics* paper referred to above, I utilize instrumental variable methods to estimate the effect of new pharmaceutical treatments on Medicaid expenditures. In the *Journal of Public Economics* paper referred to above on Medicaid managed care, I utilize a differences-in-differences methodology that exploits the differential timing of county level Medicaid managed care mandates to estimate the effect of HMOs on Medicaid expenditures. And in the paper with Dr. Scott Morton “The Distortionary Effects of Government Procurement: Evidence for Medicaid Prescription Drug Purchasing,” which was published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, we estimate multivariate regression models that are grounded in economic theory to estimate the effect of Medicaid market shares on pharmaceutical prices. In all three of these papers, I essentially estimate the effect of one explanatory variable of interest (e.g. use of a particular treatment) on an outcome variable (e.g. Medicaid expenditures) while holding other factors constant.

The most appropriate methodologies for the construction of data sets and the analysis of these data sets depend on many factors. My training and experience as an economist have

provided me with a diverse arsenal of microeconomic methods and an understanding of how optimally to respond to the many obstacles that one confronts when analyzing and processing multiple complex large scale data sets in the same project.

II. Overview

In this report I use data from several different sources to determine the amount by which spending by the federal-state Medicaid program would have changed if alternative values had been used for Abbott products' Average Wholesale Prices (AWPs), Wholesaler Acquisition Costs (WACs), and Direct Prices (DPs). For my analyses, I focus on the 43 NDCs listed in the Relator's Complaint on behalf of the United States (hereafter Complaint).

In the first two main sections, I provide a detailed description of Abbott's direct and indirect transaction data. I consider how Abbott's sales and prices vary across products, over time, across classes of trade, and across transaction types. I also provide comparisons of Abbott's actual transaction prices and the AWPs, WACs, and DPs published by pricing compendia such as First DataBank (FDB) and Red Book.

For example, Figure 1 displays the average price for all customers in Abbott's direct transaction data in each quarter from 1994Q1 to 2007Q4 for the Erythromycin 74632013 product, which is a natural one to focus on given that it accounts for more Medicaid spending than any other Complaint NDC. The Figure also depicts the FDB Average Wholesale Price (AWP) and FDB Wholesaler Acquisition Cost (WAC) for that same product in each quarter. As the Figure reveals, the discrepancy between actual and published prices was quite steady for the first 9.5 years of the study period. More specifically, the AWP was on average approximately 3.5 times the actual average price while the WAC was approximately 3.0 times the actual

average price. In the third quarter of 2003, Abbott's average price for this product approximately doubled, which reduced but did not eliminate the discrepancy.

Figure 2 displays a similar pair of series for the pharmacy-specific average price in Abbott's indirect transaction data, which represent sales of Abbott products to pharmacies by wholesalers and distributors, versus the FDB AWP and FDB WAC in each quarter. As the figure demonstrates, the trajectory of Abbott's average price to pharmacies in the indirect data during this period is quite similar to the corresponding one for all customers observed in Abbott's direct data.

Using Abbott's direct and indirect transaction data, I determine how spending by the Medicaid program would have changed if alternative price statistics had been used for the AWP, WAC, and DP when adjudicating claims for both programs.¹ For example, I replace the WAC by the average pharmacy-specific price in Abbott's indirect transaction data, and determine how spending by Medicaid programs that use the WAC would have changed if this alternative price had been used. This average price will overstate the actual average cost to wholesalers and distributors of acquiring Abbott products because it does not include wholesalers' prompt pay discounts, for example. Additionally, by focusing on the pharmacy classes of trade rather than considering the average price to wholesalers of acquiring products for all classes of trade, the discrepancy between actual and published prices will tend to be lower. This is because – as I demonstrate below – pharmacy prices in both Abbott's direct and indirect transaction data tend to exceed prices to other customers.

An examination of the published prices for the Abbott products listed in the Complaint indicates that the AWP for most of the period is typically 125 percent of the WAC. My own

¹ It is my understanding that the prices published by First DataBank and other pricing compendia such as Red Book are based on price representations by Abbott.

analysis of Abbott's indirect and direct transaction data reveals the difference between the price at which wholesalers and distributors acquire Abbott products and the corresponding price at which they sell the products is on average much less than 25 percent. Despite this, I take the conservative approach of replacing the AWP with 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price for each NDC in each quarter, and determine how spending by the Medicaid and Medicare programs would have changed if these alternative prices had been used when adjudicating claims for both programs. I do the same for the Direct Price, though in this case I replace it with Abbott's average, pharmacy-specific price in the direct transaction data.

There are approximately 11.051 million NDC-based Medicaid claims for the Abbott products listed in the Complaint. In the analyses below, I find that Medicaid spending for 8.641 million of these claims (78.2 percent) would have been lower if the alternative prices described above had been used for the AWP, WAC, and DP. Similarly, my results indicate that there were 3.860 million payments to pharmacies and other health care providers with at least one NDC-based Medicaid claim that would have been paid at a lower amount. Additionally, I find that Medicaid spending would have been lower by \$26.817 million, with this representing 24.4 percent of the \$110.010 million in spending for these products during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period. Because Medicaid is financed both by the federal government and by the individual state governments, part of this spending represents that paid by state governments. I determine that the federal share of the \$26.817 million is \$15.559 million.

III. Abbott's Direct Transaction Data

The first main set of data that I use in my analysis was provided by Abbott to the relator and includes direct transaction data for products listed in the Complaint. The direct transaction

data includes detailed information on sales by Abbott to wholesalers, distributors, hospitals, pharmacies, and many other types of health care providers. Data was provided for transactions occurring during the 1994 through 2007 calendar years.

In this section, I describe Abbott's direct transaction data. In preparing this, I have drawn on the deposition of Bruce Stowell, other documents including many provided by Abbott, and my own analysis of the Abbott data.

A. The Breakdown by Product and Time Period

Table 1 provides an initial summary of the Abbott direct transaction data used in my analyses by listing the number of observations along with several other pieces of information for each product. The identifier used for each product is the national drug code (NDC), all 43 of which are listed in the Complaint. As the second column of this table shows, there exists substantial variation across products in the number of transactions, ranging from a high of 704,963 (for 74632013) to a low of 479 (for 74630430). The total number of observations is 5,642,156, with all 43 products represented.²

The fourth column of Table 1 lists total sales (EXTPRICE) exclusive of chargebacks in thousands of dollars for each NDC, with the sum of this variable across all observations equal to \$545.236 million.³ The next column in the same table lists the sum of all chargebacks for each NDC. Aggregated across all observations, total chargebacks in the direct transaction data for the products in the Complaint are equal to \$91.696 million. The sixth column lists total sales

² I exclude the 227,309 transactions that are product returns from this table because, according to the Stowell deposition, their units may not be consistent with those for other transactions. These returns, which have instruction codes between 60 and 64 inclusive, account for (minus) \$7.227 million, which represents 1.6 percent of the \$446.312 million in total sales for Complaint products during this period.

³ See Stowell Exhibit 13 for a list of the variable names and Stowell Exhibit 14 for a list of the variable labels. The EXTPRICE variable was also in some cases labeled LN-XTN (for line extension). For the purposes of this report, I use the terms revenues and sales interchangeably.

(EXTPRICE) including chargebacks and the seventh and final column lists the average per-package price for each NDC. To calculate this average price, I divide the sum of total sales (including chargebacks) for each NDC by the sum of the total quantity (ICQTY) transacted for that NDC.

The final two columns of the table compare this average per-package price with Abbott's Direct Price and Average Wholesale Price (as published by First DataBank) in effect during the fourth quarter of 2000, which is roughly halfway through the period for which Abbott provided direct transaction data. Specifically, in the eighth column I report the ratio of the First DataBank Direct Price in the fourth quarter of 2000 to Abbott's average price during the 14-year period, while in the ninth column I report the analogous ratio using the FDB Average Wholesale Price (AWP) in the fourth quarter of 2000 in the numerator.

As the values in these two columns demonstrate, the published prices for the 43 Complaint products in all cases exceed the actual average prices. For example, the ratio of the FDB Direct Price to Abbott's actual average price for the 74632013 NDC, which accounts for more Medicaid spending than any other during the time period of interest, is 2.80. More specifically, the published Direct Price for this product was \$31.21 versus an actual average price of \$11.16. The disparity between Abbott's published AWP and this actual average price is even greater, with a ratio of 3.32 to 1.

Considering all 43 Complaint products, the average ratio of the published Direct Price to the Abbott's actual average price is 2.39 to 1 and the corresponding average ratio of the AWP to the actual average price is 2.84 to 1. While I examine this issue more thoroughly in the analyses that follow, this first-pass comparison suggests that the published prices for the Abbott products

in the Complaint exceeded their actual transaction prices by an average of approximately 139 percent for the published Direct Price and by 184 percent for the published AWP.

Table 2 lists the number of observations, total sales, and total chargebacks by year and quarter in the direct data during the fourteen year period from 1994Q1 to 2007Q4. The final column of the table lists the number of NDCs with one or more direct transactions in that quarter. In each quarter from 1995Q3 to 2001Q2, all 43 products are included in Abbott's direct data, though this declines steadily during the subsequent six years.

B. The Instruction and Transaction Codes

There are many different types of transactions that are included in the direct data, and these are described in Abbott's COP Transaction Matrix (Stowell Exhibit 28).⁴ The final two columns of this matrix provide numerical values for the instruction code and the transaction code, both of which are included in the direct data. For example the first row of this matrix lists a "normal billing" transaction, which would have an instruction code of 0 and a transaction code of 1. The last row of this same table lists the "chargeback" transaction, which has a missing instruction code. As Table 3 shows, this latter transaction type is the most common one for the products in the Complaint, accounting for 77.1 percent of the 5.642 million transactions.

Table 3 lists 18 other transaction types, which are sorted in descending order of total net sales across all 43 products. The final two columns of this table list the instruction and transaction codes for each row. Many of the transactions listed in the COP Transaction Matrix do not appear in the direct data and thus I do not include them. Transaction types with an instruction code between 0 and 18 are labeled as debits in the COP Transaction Matrix whereas

⁴ A shorter version of this information is also contained in Stowell Exhibit 16.

those between 60 and 90 and the blank instruction code are labeled as credits. The one category that is not summarized in this table are returns, which have instruction codes from 60 to 64.

I include virtually all of the transaction types that appear in Abbott's direct transaction data when calculating average prices and related price statistics in my subsequent analyses. For example, in addition to normal billing transactions, I consider manual splits, price adjustments, and additional product charge transactions. However, because Mr. Stowell noted in his deposition that the units for returns might not be comparable, I exclude them. These returns account for just 1.6 percent of total net sales.

C. Customer Class of Trade

Among the more than 50 variables included in the direct data is one that can be used to determine the customer's class of trade (CLAS), which are listed in Exhibit 15 of Mr. Stowell's deposition. Table 4 lists the number of observations, packages sold, total net and gross sales, and total chargebacks by class of trade, which are sorted in descending order of total net sales. Only the 14 largest classes of trade in terms of total net sales are listed, with each of these classes having at least \$500 thousand in net sales during the period. The remaining 79 for which there is data are grouped into the final category. The top 14 classes of trade account for 98.8 percent of net sales and 99.0 percent of transactions in Abbott's direct data.

As this table shows, wholesalers are the most common class of trade in the direct data, accounting for 92.3 percent of transactions and 50.7 percent of net sales. Their share of transactions is much greater than their share of sales primarily because they account for virtually all of the chargeback transactions summarized in the preceding table. This class of trade also accounts for the vast majority of sales in Abbott's indirect transaction data, which I describe in

more detail in section IV. The next most common class of trade is chain pharmacy warehouse, which accounts for 40.1 percent of net sales.

An examination of the direct transaction data reveals that the price per package of a product in a specific quarter does vary to some extent across classes of trade.⁵ To shed light on this issue, I calculate the class of trade specific average price for each product in every quarter and divide that by the product's overall average price in the same quarter. I then average this ratio for each class of trade across all NDC-quarter combinations, weighting by the number of transactions for the class of trade – product – quarter combination.

Given that Abbott provided data for all 43 products during the 56 quarters from 1994Q1 to 2007Q4, the maximum number of ratios for each class of trade is 2,408. When one accounts for the fact that not all products have sales in every quarter (see the sixth column of Table 2), the actual maximum number of ratios for each class of trade is 2,128. To the extent that prices tend to be lower (higher) than the average for a particular class of trade, one would expect this ratio to fall below (above) one.

The second-to-last column of Table 4 lists the average ratio of the class of trade specific price to the overall average price, with the final column listing the number of ratios for each class of trade. The average ratios of 0.967 for Chain Pharmacy Warehouse (A077) and 0.860 for Kaiser Hospital Inpatient Pharmacy (HK21) indicate that prices for these two classes of trade, which are ranked second and third, respectively, in terms of total net sales, tend to be lower than for other classes of trade. Average prices to retail pharmacies (A003) and chain pharmacies (A007) tend to exceed the overall average, with average ratios of 1.304 and 1.188, respectively. Average prices to wholesalers fall between these two ranges, with an average ratio of 1.037.

⁵ I define the price to be equal to the net amount paid divided by total quantity.

D. A Comparison of Actual and Published Prices: The Case of Erythromycin (74632013)

Using Abbott's direct transaction data, one can calculate the average price or other price statistics such as the median or the 95th percentile for a specific product in a given time period. To calculate the average price, I first exclude all returns (instruction codes between 60 and 64 inclusive) because their units might not be comparable to the other transactions in the direct data as described above. I then aggregate net sales and quantity across all transactions. I define the time period to be a quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) and thus the unit of observation is the NDC-quarter.⁶

The third and fourth columns of Table 5 list the First DataBank Wholesaler Acquisition Cost (hereafter WAC) and the First DataBank Direct Price (hereafter Direct Price) while the fifth column lists Abbott's actual average price for all classes of trade for the Abbott product with an NDC of 00074632013. As shown in Section V below, this Abbott product accounts for more Medicaid spending during the time period of interest than any other product included in the Complaint. In the third quarter of 1994, the average per-package price for this product was \$9.43 versus a published Direct Price of \$29.45. Thus the published price was more than three times greater than the average price at the beginning of the study period.

This ratio of the Direct Price to Abbott's actual average price remained fairly steady during the next nine years until Abbott's actual average price for this product approximately doubled in the third quarter of 2003. During the subsequent four years, the ratio of the published Direct Price to the actual average price fluctuated somewhat, between a minimum of 1.26 in the fourth quarter of 2005 to a maximum of 1.78 in the second quarter of 2004. These quarterly

⁶ I drop any NDC-quarter observations with total net sales or total quantity that is negative. I also drop NDC-quarter-customer observations that do not have a strictly positive number of purchase units. The customer number that I use is the BILL-TO customer number.

price data – the Direct Price and Abbott’s actual average price - are depicted graphically in Figure 1.

The sixth column of Table 5 lists the 95th percentile price for this same Abbott product. As the table shows, these prices are somewhat larger than the average price in each quarter and have similar trends over time. The median ratio of the 95th percentile price to the average price is 1.23. The next two columns of this same table list the total number of customers and the number of transactions in each quarter for this Abbott Erythromycin product.

In the final four columns of Table 5, I report analogous information for transactions involving only the retail pharmacy (class of trade A003), chain pharmacy (A007), and closed pharmacy (M070) classes of trade.⁷ Both the level and the trend in Abbott’s average and 95th percentile prices are similar for these classes of trade as for all transactions, with both price statistics on average somewhat higher for the pharmacy classes of trade.

IV. Abbott’s Indirect Transaction Data

The second main set of data that I use in my analysis was provided by Abbott to the relator and includes indirect transaction data for products listed in the Complaint during the 1994 through 2007 calendar years. The indirect transaction data includes detailed information on sales by wholesalers to pharmacies, hospitals, and many other types of health care providers.

In this section, I describe Abbott’s indirect transaction data. In preparing this, I have drawn on the testimony of Ms. Nancy Lee Carlson in her July 20, 2006 deposition, other documents including many provided by Abbott, and my own analysis of the Abbott data.

⁷ The number of transactions and total net revenues for the M070 class of trade are 2,131 and \$71,180, respectively. This class of trade is not listed in Table 4 because it is not one of the leading classes of trade and is therefore grouped into the “All Other” category that is summarized in the second-to-last row of the table.

A. The Breakdown by Product and Time Period

Table 6 provides an initial summary of the Abbott indirect transaction data used in my analyses by listing the number of observations along with several other pieces of information for each product. The identifier used for each product is the national drug code (NDC), all 43 of which are listed in the Complaint. As the second column of this table shows, there exists substantial variation across products in the number of transactions, ranging from a high of 1,439,401 (for 74632013) to a low of 231 (for 74630430). The total number of observations is approximately 8.721 million, with all 43 products represented.

The third column of Table 6 lists the total number of packages purchased by end customers for each NDC.⁸ The next column in the table lists the amount paid exclusive of debits by the end customers in thousands of dollars for each NDC, with the sum of this variable across all observations equal to \$175.006 million. The fifth column includes the sum of debits for each NDC while the sixth column lists the net amount paid by end customers for each NDC, which aggregated across all transactions is \$170.887 million.

The seventh column lists the average per-package price for each NDC. To calculate this average price, I divide the sum of the total amount paid for each NDC by the sum of the total quantity transacted for that NDC. The eighth and final column of this table lists the AWP for the product in effect during the fourth quarter of 2000. Consistent with the pattern for the direct transaction data described above, actual average prices in Abbott's indirect data are substantially lower than the published AWPs for the same products.

Table 7 lists the number of observations, total sales, and total packages sold by year and quarter in the indirect data from 1994Q1 through 2007Q4. The final column of the table lists the

⁸ While the label for this variable is "purchase units", the values are in terms of packages, which must be multiplied by the number of units per package to arrive at the number of units.

number of NDCs with one or more indirect transactions in that quarter. In the five years from 1996Q3 through 2001Q2, all 43 NDCs are represented in the indirect data in each quarter. This number then steadily declines during the next six years to its minimum of 25 in 2007Q4.

B. End Customer Class of Trade

Among the variables included in Abbott's indirect data is one that can be used to determine the end customer's class of trade. Table 8 lists the number of observations, total sales, and total packages sold by class of trade, which are sorted in descending order of total net sales. Only the 19 largest classes of trade with more than \$1 million in total net sales are listed, with the remaining 78 for which there is data grouped into the final category. The top 19 end customer classes of trade account for 95.3 percent of total net sales and 96.9 percent of transactions in Abbott's indirect data.

As this table shows, retail pharmacies are the most common end customer class of trade in Abbott's indirect data, accounting for 40.8 percent of transactions and 36.4 percent of sales. The two next most common are Chain Pharmacy and Chain Pharmacy Warehouse, which between them account for 36.9 percent of transactions and 33.9 percent of sales.

An examination of Abbott's indirect transaction data reveals that the price per package of a product in a specific quarter does vary to some extent across classes of trade. To shed light on this issue, I calculate the class of trade specific average price for each product in every quarter and divide that by the product's overall average price in the same quarter. I then average this ratio for each class of trade across all NDC-quarter combinations, weighting by the number of transactions for the class of trade – product – quarter combination.

Given that Abbott provided data for 43 products during the 1994Q1 through 2007Q4 period, the maximum number of ratios for each class of trade is 2,408. When one accounts for the fact that not all products have sales in every quarter (see the eighth column of Table 7), the actual maximum number of ratios for each class of trade is 2,095. To the extent that prices tend to be lower (higher) than the average for a particular class of trade, one would expect this ratio to fall below (above) one.

The second-to-last column of Table 8 lists the average ratio of the class of trade specific price to the overall average price, with the final column listing the number of ratios for each class of trade. The average ratio of 0.967 for Non-Profit Hospitals indicates that prices for this class of trade tend to be lower than for other classes of trade. The same is true for Kaiser Hospital Outpatient Pharmacies (0.789), HMO Outpatient Pharmacies (0.978 for non-profits and 0.897 for for-profits), and for V.A. Hospitals (0.791. As this same table shows, average prices to Retail Pharmacies, Closed Pharmacies, and Chain Pharmacies tend to exceed the overall average price, with average ratios of 1.085, 1.097, and 1.018, respectively.

One issue with the Abbott indirect data is that there may be some sales by wholesalers of Complaint products (e.g. those that are made without an Abbott contract) that do not appear in this data. To the extent that prices for these other transactions deviate from those in Abbott's indirect data, the average price to all wholesaler customers may be different. An examination of Abbott's direct and indirect data indicates that there are approximately 20 percent fewer packages purchased from wholesalers in Abbott's indirect data than there are packages sold to wholesalers in Abbott's direct data.⁹

To investigate this issue, I compared the prices in Abbott's indirect data with the prices in the sales data for Cardinal, which as demonstrated in Table 9 is the third largest wholesaler for

⁹ This calculation includes return transactions in the direct data.

Complaint products during the time period of interest. In my analyses below, I use 125 percent of Abbott's average indirect pharmacy price as the alternative AWP. Considering those 1080 NDC-quarters for which I can calculate an average price in both sets of data, 125 percent of Abbott's average indirect pharmacy price is greater than the Cardinal average price in 62.6 percent of cases (68.8 percent when weighted by sales in each NDC-quarter in Abbott's indirect data). This suggests that the alternative AWP that I use will if anything on average overstate the actual average prices paid to wholesalers for Complaint products.

C. A Comparison of Actual and Reported Prices: The Case of Erythromycin (74632013)

Using Abbott's indirect transaction data, one can calculate the average price or other price statistics such as the median or the 95th percentile for a specific product in a given time period. To calculate the average price, I aggregate total net sales and divide this by the total packages sold. I define the time period to be a quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) and thus the unit of observation is an NDC-quarter.¹⁰

The third and fourth columns of Table 10 list the AWP and the actual average price in Abbott's indirect data for all end customer classes of trade for the Abbott product with an NDC of 00074632013. As shown in Section V below, this Abbott product accounts for more Medicaid spending during the time period considered than any other product included in the Complaint. In the first quarter of 1994, the average per-package price for this product in the indirect data was \$6.94 versus an AWP of \$34.97. Thus the AWP was 5.04 times greater than the average price at the beginning of the study period, with this ratio declining somewhat to approximately 3.97 to 1 by the first quarter of 1996.

¹⁰ I drop any NDC-quarter observations with total net sales or total quantity that is negative. I also drop NDC-quarter-customer observations that do not have a strictly positive number of purchase units. The customer number that I use is the SHIP-TO customer number because no BILL-TO customer is present.

This ratio then remained fairly steady during the next several years and stood at 3.72 to 1 in the second quarter of 2003. This ratio declined to 1.97 to 1 in the subsequent quarter because of an almost 100 percent increase in the average price (from \$9.95 to \$18.80) for this product. This ratio then remained fairly steady for the next few years and never fell below 1.70.

The fifth column of this same table lists the 95th percentile price for this same Abbott product. As the table shows, these prices are fairly similar to though somewhat higher than the average price in each quarter and have similar trends over time. The next two columns of this same table list the total number of customers and the number of transactions in each quarter in Abbott's indirect data for this Erythromycin product.

In the final four columns of Table 10, I report similar information for transactions involving only the pharmacy classes of trade described above. Both the level and the trend in the average price are similar for these classes of trade as for all transactions, with both price statistics on average somewhat higher for the pharmacy classes of trade. For example, the average quarterly average price for the pharmacy classes of trade is \$13.81 versus a corresponding average of \$13.18 for all customers. The average quarterly pharmacy-specific price data for this Abbott product are depicted graphically with the corresponding AWP and WAC in Figure 2.

V. CMS Medicaid State Drug Utilization Data

The third main set of data that I utilize in my analysis consists of Medicaid NDC-based claims data¹¹ for the 43 Abbott products listed in the Complaint for the 1994Q1 through 2008Q1 period. These claims provide detailed information about drugs dispensed by pharmacies and reimbursed on an NDC basis by the Medicaid program. Before proceeding to a description of Medicaid individual-level claims data, in this section I summarize the aggregate data on NDC-

¹¹ This does not include Medicaid HCPCS (Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System) claims.

specific Medicaid spending and utilization that is available on the CMS website. This aggregate data provides a useful overview of how Medicaid spending varied across products, time, and states for the 43 NDCs in the Complaint during the time period of interest.

Each state administers its own Medicaid program and virtually every state provides periodic updates to CMS regarding the total number of prescriptions filled and the total amount paid for each NDC in every quarter. This information on NDC-state-quarter-specific Medicaid spending and utilization for the 1991 through 2008Q1 time period is publicly available on the CMS website at the page headed *State Drug Utilization Data* (hereafter SDUD).¹²

The information listed in Table 11 summarizes Medicaid spending and the number of NDC-based prescriptions reimbursed by Medicaid as reported on the CMS website for the 43 products listed in the Complaint from the first quarter of 1994 through and including the first quarter of 2008.¹³ As the first several columns of this table show, Medicaid spending for these products varied substantially across states during this time period, from a low of \$153 thousand in Wyoming to a high of \$29.385 million in California.¹⁴ The number of prescriptions reimbursed by Medicaid also varied across states, from a low of 17,401 in Washington, D.C. to a high of 2.842 million in California. Aggregating across all states, the SDUD data indicates that the total number of prescriptions filled and the amount reimbursed by Medicaid for the Complaint products during the time period of interest are equal to 10.715 million and \$112.976 million, respectively.

The next four columns of Table 11 provide a breakdown of the number of prescriptions and total Medicaid spending by NDC. As the table shows, Medicaid spending varies substantially across the products listed in the Complaint, with a high of \$18.556 million for the

¹² See <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDrugRebateProgram/SDUD/list.asp>.

¹³ This information was downloaded from the CMS website on September 29, 2008.

¹⁴ Arizona and Ohio are excluded from this table.

74632013 Erythromycin product discussed above and a low of \$9 thousand for the 74630430. The number of prescriptions also varies substantially, with just 949 prescriptions filled for the product 74630430 compared with a high of 1.622 million for the 74632013 product.

The final four columns of Table 11 list the total number of prescriptions and total Medicaid spending in each of the 57 quarters from 1994Q1 through and including 2008Q1. Medicaid spending for the Complaint products declines fairly steadily throughout the time period, with a maximum of \$4.861 million in 1994Q1 to a minimum of \$570 thousand by 2007Q3. This decline is driven by the decline in the number of prescriptions filled for Complaint products, which falls by almost 90 percent from 1994Q1 to 2007Q3.

VI. CMS Medicaid SMRF / MAX Data

In addition to the aggregate Medicaid data described above, CMS also maintains a large amount of Medicaid claims data, much of which is summarized on the CMS website at the page with the heading *Medicaid Analytic eXtract (MAX) General Information*.¹⁵ For the 1999 to 2004 data, the MAX data summarized at this site consists of five sets of files (person summary, inpatient hospital, long-term care, prescription drugs, and other services) for all fifty states and the District of Columbia. The prescription drug claim files are the ones that I summarize in this section. Similar data for prescription drug claims are also available for 30 states in one or more years from 1991 through 1998, with the data referred to as the State Medicaid Research Files (SMRF) during this earlier period.

Table 12A provides a summary of Medicaid spending and the number of claims for the 43 Complaint NDCs for each state from 1999 through 2004. This table also lists state-level Medicaid spending and the number of prescriptions for Complaint products during the same six-

¹⁵ See http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/07_MAXGeneralInformation.asp.

year period as reported in the SDUD data described above. Before comparing these two sets of data, it is worth noting that my summary of the claims data is based on service dates whereas the SDUD data are based on the date of payment. Thus one would not expect an exact correspondence between the two sets of data.

As the table shows, for most of the states with relatively high Medicaid spending, there is a close correspondence between Medicaid spending in the two sets of files. For example, there is less than a two percent difference in spending for the states of Texas, New York, Illinois, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Georgia, which are ranked second through eighth in terms of Medicaid spending on Complaint products during this period. The two main exceptions among the top fifteen states are California and Tennessee, with expenditure differences of minus 15.3 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively. In the case of Tennessee, the discrepancy appears to be driven by incomplete SDUD data, which are missing for 5 of the 24 quarters.

An examination of Medicaid spending in the two data sets for the remaining states reveals that some other states have large discrepancies. In most of these cases, including the states of Arkansas, Iowa, Colorado, and Vermont, spending is greater in the MAX data, suggesting that incomplete SDUD data is the main reason for the discrepancy. But overall, there is a very close correspondence between the two data sets, with spending of \$39.118 million in the SDUD data versus \$38.805 million in the MAX.

Table 12B repeats this comparison for the 1996 – 1998 period. The key difference between this table and the previous one is that SMRF data (the name used from 1991 to 1998, the name MAX was used from 1999 to 2004) is only available for 28 states during this three-year period. Additionally, only two years of data are provided for the state of California. Once again, with the exception of California, there is a close correspondence between Medicaid spending in

the two data sets for states with relatively high Medicaid spending during this three-year period. For example, in Kentucky according to the SMRF data, there was \$1.256 million in Medicaid spending on Complaint products from 1996 to 1998 versus \$1.317 million in the SDUD data. If one excludes the states of California and Indiana (which also has a relatively large discrepancy because it has just 4 quarters of SDUD data), Medicaid spending for the remaining 27 states in the SMRF is \$11.218 million versus \$10.673 million in the SDUD for these same states for a difference of just 5.1 percent.

In Table 12C I report state-level SDUD Medicaid spending and prescriptions versus SMRF Medicaid spending and claims for the 1994 – 1995 period. Overall, the correspondence between the two data sets is once again quite close, with the \$18.761 million in SMRF spending just 1.5 percent lower than the \$19.041 million in SDUD data for the same states.

To sum up, Medicaid spending in the SDUD and SMRF/MAX data for the Complaint products from 1994 to 2004 yields a quite similar picture. And it is important to emphasize that one would not expect an exact correspondence between the two data sets given that SDUD data is summarized by payment date while SMRF/MAX data is summarized by service date.

VII. California Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of California was first among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for products listed in the Complaint during the time period considered. The California Department of Health Care Services provided the United States with Medicaid claims data¹⁶, which included claims with service dates from March of 1994 to December of 2001.

¹⁶ The United States in turn produced this data and the other Medicaid claims data described in this report to Abbott and to the relator.

The California Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 13A. There are 1,711,518 claims¹⁷ for the Complaint NDCs, with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$17.241 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but two of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the California Medicaid claims data. In contrast to the pattern for the U.S. as a whole, California Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74631613 NDC, which accounts for 30.4 percent of California's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. Spending peaks in the first quarter of 1996 at \$1.263 million and then declines steadily along with the number of claims in the subsequent years.

A. California Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of California employed an adjudication formula that utilized the Direct Price for Abbott products through November 30, 2002 and then used the AWP for the remainder of the time period of interest. The Direct Price was not scaled but the AWP was scaled by 0.90 from December 2002 through August of 2004 and by 0.83 from September of 2004 through the end of the period. Through August of 2004, the dispensing fee for both brand and generic drugs was equal to \$4.05,¹⁸ with this increasing to \$7.25 or \$8.00, depending on the characteristics of the claim, in September of 2004.

¹⁷ There were initially 1,873,208 claims but 161,690 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

¹⁸ In a small number of cases, this was reduced by 25 or 50 percent to \$3.03 or \$2.02, respectively.

In the state of California, the sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee was compared with the provider charged amount, with California paying the lesser of the two as specified in the following equation:

$$(1) \text{PAID}_{jkt} = \min\{(S_t * P_{kt} * U_{jkt}) + D_{jkt}, \text{CHARGED}_{jkt}\}$$

In this equation, D_{jkt} is equal to the dispensing fee for claim j for product k in period t , S_t is the scaling factor in effect in period t , P_{kt} is the published price (either Direct Price or AWP) used for product k in period t , and U_{jkt} is the number of units for product k on claim j in period t . For a large fraction of claims, the actual amount paid was \$0.50, \$0.25, or \$0.10 lower than would be implied by this equation, reflecting policy-induced reductions in reimbursement amounts. In some cases, the state would use an alternative price, such as the Federal Upper Limit (FUL) or state Maximum Allowable Cost (MAC), in place of the scaled published price.¹⁹ One of these prices would only be used if it resulted in lower Medicaid spending than in the case when the published price was used, in which case the adjudication algorithm described above was the same, except that the scaled AWP or the Direct Price would be replaced by a FUL or SMAC.

B. The Impact of Alternative Price Parameters on California Medicaid Spending

Of the 1,711,518 California NDC-based Medicaid claims summarized in Table 13A, there are 506 with a zero paid amount, 2,892 with a non-zero third party payment amount, and 6,682 from quarters with incomplete data. I exclude these claims from my analysis and an additional 103 observations for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 17 claims for which I do not have a price from the Abbott transaction data. With these changes, my final

¹⁹ It is worth noting that I have not evaluated the effect of Abbott's published prices on the calculation of FUL or MAC prices. To the extent that lower AWP's for Abbott products would result in a lower FUL or MAC, this would lower Medicaid spending not only for Abbott products but also for other firms' products within the same drug group. This is conservative in that it will lead to a smaller overall effect of alternative Abbott AWP's on Medicaid spending in the analyses that follow.

analysis sample consists of 1,701,318 claims for Complaint products with service dates from April of 1994 through December of 2001.

I then link each claim to the NDC-quarter-specific prices described in the preceding sections to determine how the use of alternative values for the Direct Price, which was used for Abbott products throughout the 1994 to 2001 period, would have affected California Medicaid spending. Because Medicaid payments for outpatient drugs are typically made to pharmacies, I focus on the three pharmacy classes of trade (A003, A007, M070) in the Abbott transaction data. As shown in Tables 4 and 8, prices for these three classes of trade tend to exceed those for the average Abbott customer, which will tend to reduce the discrepancy between the Direct Price and the actual price of Abbott products. I further focus on Abbott's direct transaction data given that California used Abbott's FDB Direct Price throughout this period.

One issue that arises in linking the claims to the NDC-quarter price statistics is that there are no transactions for the three pharmacy classes of trade in the direct data for certain NDC-quarter combinations. In these cases, I take the maximum of the most recent previous and the closest subsequent price statistic for that NDC for the three pharmacy classes of trade.²⁰

I begin with the average NDC-quarter-specific price from the direct data for the three pharmacy classes of trade to determine whether Medicaid spending for each claim would have been different if this price statistic had been used as the Direct Price in California's Medicaid adjudication calculations. I first calculate the EAC that would have been calculated if this price statistic had been used as the Direct Price and then add this to the dispensing fee that prevailed at

²⁰ Thus for example if I were missing transaction data for a specific product in the fourth quarter of 1996, I would take the maximum of the corresponding price statistic in the third quarter of 1996 and the first quarter of 1997. If there is only a price before or after, then I use that price, requiring that the price on either end be within one year. I use these adjacent prices for 13,368 claims. If there is still no price available, then I use the price for all customers, and this occurs for an additional 849 claims.

that time. Additionally, if the amount originally paid was equal to the provider charged amount, I must determine if the sum of the EAC and the dispensing fee fell below this amount.

Taking this algorithm to the 1,701,318 claims in my California Medicaid analysis sample, I find that Medicaid spending would have been lower for 1,658,723 (97.5 percent of the total) of them. I next define the variable DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} to equal the difference between what California Medicaid actually paid and what it would otherwise have paid with this alternative price statistics s for claim j for product k in time period t . Aggregating this variable across the claims with a strictly positive value of DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} , I find that California Medicaid spending would have been lower by \$5.006 million. This represents a reduction of 30.1 percent from the actual amount paid of \$16.656 million for those claims with a strictly positive value of DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} and of 29.2 percent of all Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. Multiplying the total DIFFERENCE in each quarter by the federal Medicaid share in effect for the state of California in each time period, my results indicate that the federal share of this amount is \$2.523 million. The total number of payments to pharmacies with one or more claims with a value of DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} greater than zero is 615,590. This information is summarized in the first row of Table 13B.

One can repeat this algorithm for alternative price statistics. For example, if instead of using the pharmacy-specific average price from Abbott's direct data, I use the 95th percentile pharmacy-specific price, the number of claims with a strictly positive value of DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} is 1,116,855, the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$3.040 million, and the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE_{sjkt} greater than zero is 473,280. The federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$1.538 million. All of these numbers are somewhat

lower than in the previous case, when the average price was used, given that the 95th percentile price typically exceeds the average price.

Similarly, if one were to scale Abbott's pharmacy-specific average price in the direct data by 1.25, the number of claims with $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sikt}}$ greater than zero is 1.622 million (95.3 percent of the total) and the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$3.636 million. The federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$1.831 million and the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sikt}}$ greater than zero is 608,131.

Instead of restricting attention to just the pharmacy classes of trade, one could consider all classes of trade in the direct data when calculating average NDC-quarter specific prices. In this instance, I once again scale the average price by 1.25. The resulting number of claims with a strictly positive value of DIFFERENCE is slightly larger in this case (1.665 million).

Additionally, the sum of DIFFERENCE aggregated across all claims with a strictly positive value is larger (\$4.297 million, with a federal share of \$2.162 million). The number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero is also higher in this case (616,422). In other words, all of these numbers are larger when I include all classes of trade to calculate Abbott's average NDC-quarter-specific prices.

The average prices used above essentially divide total net revenues in Abbott's direct data for an NDC in a quarter by the total quantity sold of that same product in the quarter. Thus each package sold is treated equally and therefore larger customers will tend to "matter more" when calculating the average price. An alternative would be to calculate the average per-customer price, treating every customer with strictly positive sales in the quarter equally. Using this alternative NDC-quarter specific price statistic, and once again scaling it by 1.25, the number of claims with a value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sikt}}$ greater than zero declines to 1.546 million.

Similarly, the total value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sjkt}}$ and the number of pharmacy payments is also somewhat lower, at \$2.720 million (with a federal share of \$1.369 million) and 593,465, respectively. This information is summarized in Table 13B.

It is worth noting that the variation in DIFFERENCE across the five different scenarios is considerably greater than the corresponding variation for states that use the AWP or WAC in their adjudication calculations. This is largely because there is less heterogeneity in Abbott's indirect transaction data for the pharmacy classes of trade than in its direct transaction data for these same classes of trade. For example, an examination of Table 5 reveals that the 95th percentile pharmacy price for the 74632013 NDC is much greater than the average in Abbott's direct data during the first 2.75 years of the study period (though this is no longer true beginning in 1996Q4). There is, however, very little discrepancy between the average pharmacy price and the 95th percentile pharmacy price in Abbott's indirect data during that same period, as shown in Table 10.

C. The 2002Q1 to 2004Q4 Period

As described above, the California Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2001Q4. According to the MAX data displayed in Table 13C, California's Medicaid program spent approximately \$3.204 million on Complaint products during the 2002Q1 to 2004Q4 period. To determine the amount that the state would have paid if, for example, 125 percent of Abbott's direct pharmacy average price had been used as the Direct Price when adjudicating Medicaid claims, I take the following three-step approach for this period. First, I calculate the ratio of the total DIFFERENCE to the total amount that was actually paid for each NDC in the fourth quarter

of 2001 and call this value $\text{DIFF_FRAC}_{j,014}$ for NDC j in the fourth quarter of 2001. This is the quarter with state claims data that is closest to the period of interest under consideration.

Rather than simply multiplying this fraction by Medicaid spending for each NDC in the subsequent three years, I account for the possibility that Abbott's published Direct Price and/or its average pharmacy price were different by applying the following two formulas to each MAX Medicaid claim for each NDC-quarter during the 2002Q1 to 2004Q4 period:

$$(2) \text{DIFFERENCE}_{jkt} = \text{PAID}_{jkt} * \text{DIFF_FRAC}_{j,014} * \text{RATIO}_{j,t}$$

$$(3) \text{RATIO}_{j,t} = \min \{ 1.00, (\text{DP}_{j,t} / \text{AVGPRICE}_{j,t}) / (\text{DP}_{j,014} / \text{AVGPRICE}_{j,014}) \}$$

In this equation, DIFFERENCE_{jkt} represents my estimate of the difference between what Medicaid spending actually was for claim k and what it would have been if 125 percent of the average direct pharmacy price had been used as the Direct Price for NDC j in quarter t . PAID_{jkt} is equal to the amount of Medicaid spending for claim k for NDC j in quarter t . $\text{RATIO}_{j,t}$ is a "ratio of ratios" that accounts for the possibility that spreads may have been lower in the 2002Q1 to 2004Q4 period than they were in the fourth quarter of 2001. In calculating this, I divide the quarter specific Direct Price (DP) by the average pharmacy price in each quarter.²¹ I then divide this ratio by the corresponding ratio in 2001Q4.

To the extent that the percentage spread between the Direct Price and the average pharmacy price was lower in later periods, multiplying by $\text{RATIO}_{j,t}$ will reduce $\text{DIFF_FRAC}_{j,t}$ below the 2001 quarter 4 value. If the calculated $\text{RATIO}_{j,t}$ exceeds 1, I take the conservative approach of replacing it with 1 so as to never arrive at a value of $\text{DIFF_FRAC}_{j,t}$ in a later period for an NDC that is greater than the 2001 quarter 4 value.²²

²¹ I do not multiply the average by 1.25 in the formula because it would appear in both the numerator and the denominator and thus cancel out.

²² One complication to this is that California changes from using a Direct Price to an AWP on December 1, 2002. I therefore revise the formula above to utilize the AWP as opposed to the Direct Price in subsequent quarters.

Before applying this algorithm to the California MAX claims data, I first construct an analysis sample using a similar method to the one described above that used California's Medicaid claims data. Of the 639,015 claims summarized in Table 13C, I drop 2,390 with a positive other third party payment amount and 86 with an undefined RATIO as described above. I further drop 379,581 claims with a non-positive amount paid, resulting in an analysis sample of 256,958 claims with \$3.182 million in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above for all MAX claims from 2002Q1 to 2004Q4 in the sample, I calculate a total value of DIFFERENCE of \$936,802, with the federal share of this equal to \$484,611. I utilize an analogous algorithm²³ for the number of claims with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero and estimate that there were 214,649 out of 256,958 claims during this three-year period with a DIFFERENCE in excess of zero. My results further indicate that there are 142,579 pharmacy payments²⁴ with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

D. The 2005Q1 to 2005Q3 Period

As described above, the MAX data only extends until 2004. According to the MSIS data summarized in Table 13D, the state of California spent \$830,360 on Abbott's Complaint products from 2005Q1 to 2005Q3. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during this period, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described in the preceding section that used MAX data, though in this case I use MSIS data. Of the 155,990 claims summarized in

²³ I define POSDIFF_{jkt} to be the probability that claim k for NDC j in quarter t has a DIFFERENCE in excess of zero. I scale the baseline (e.g. 2001Q4) value of POSDIFF for each NDC by RATIO_{jt} to estimate this for each claim and then aggregate POSDIFF_{jkt} across all claims.

²⁴ To estimate the number of provider payments with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero when using the SMRF/MAX data, I assign each claim a probability POSDIFF_{jt} (defined in Section VII above) of having DIFFERENCE greater than zero and then calculate the implied number of provider payments.

Table 13D, I drop 980 with a positive other third party payment amount, 1 with an undefined RATIO as described in equation (3), and 92,881 with a non-positive amount paid. This results in an analysis sample of 62,128 claims with \$934,637 in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I estimate that 51,651 of the claims in the sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 32,035 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$263,550 (\$131,775 federal), which represents 28.2 percent of California Medicaid spending on claims for Abbott's Complaint products that are in the analysis sample during this nine-month period.

E. The 1994Q1 Period

As described above, the California state claims data are also incomplete during the 1994Q1 period. I therefore utilize the SMRF data described above and summarized in the first panel of Table 13E. According to this table, California's Medicaid program spent \$234,380 on Complaint products during this three-month period. Of the 24,575 claims in the first panel of that table, I drop 51 with a non-positive amount paid. This results in a sample of 24,524 claims with \$234,380 in Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm that is analogous to the ones described in the two preceding sections to the 1994Q1 SMRF data and estimate that the total value of DIFFERENCE during this period was \$24,208 (federal share \$12,104). My results further suggest that 19,202 of the 24,524 claims had a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that there are 6,304 pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

F. The 2005Q4 to 2008Q1 Period

In this final subsection, I estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE for Abbott's Complaint products during the 2005Q4 to 2008Q1 period using the SDUD data summarized in the second panel of Table 13E. As the table demonstrates, California Medicaid spent \$1.346 million on the Complaint products during this period.

Applying an algorithm that is analogous to the ones described above for the MAX, SMRF, and MSIS data, my results indicate that California Medicaid spending would have been \$333,327 lower if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP for Abbott's Complaint products during this period. My results further suggest that 76,897 of the 106,882 California Medicaid claims for Complaint products during this 2.5 year period had a DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

Taken together, my results for California for the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period indicate a total value of DIFFERENCE of \$5.194 million along with 1.986 million claims and at least 789,049 pharmacy payments with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 22.8 percent of all California Medicaid spending considered during this period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$2.627 million.

VIII. Texas Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Texas was second among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Texas Vendor Drug Program provided the United States with Medicaid claims data, which included claims with service dates from August 1994 to December 2005.

The Texas Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 14A. There are 569,797 claims²⁵ for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$6.489 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but 13 of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Texas Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Texas Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 12.3 percent of Texas's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table indicates, there are no claims after 2005Q4 and the data prior to 1995Q4 are incomplete.

A. Texas Medicaid Reimbursement

To calculate the estimated acquisition cost for a pharmaceutical product billed to Medicaid during the time period of interest, the state of Texas used the lower of either the WEAC (wholesale estimated acquisition cost), DEAC (direct estimated acquisition cost), or Warehouse price and the MAC (maximum allowable cost) as its measure of estimated acquisition cost.²⁶ The WEAC was defined to be the lower of 89.51 percent of the AWP and 112 percent of the WAC from May of 1990 through August of 1997. Beginning in September of 1997 and through the present, the WEAC was equal to the lower of 85 percent of the AWP and 112 percent of the WAC. For certain manufacturers including Abbott, the DEAC was based on

²⁵ There were initially 727,165 claims but 157,368 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

²⁶ The price that is compared to the MAC depends on the value of the cost basis submitted variable on the claim. In virtually every case for Complaint products, it is either the DEAC or the chain warehouse price rather than WEAC.

prices reported by the manufacturers to the Texas Vendor Drug program regarding the direct price to pharmacies and to chain warehouses. And in certain time periods for certain multi-source drugs, a MAC (or FUL) would be used in place of the DEAC and the WEAC because it would result in a lower amount paid.

This estimated acquisition cost was then multiplied by the number of units dispensed and added to a dispensing fee, with this sum then multiplied by a scaling factor.²⁷ Finally, if the pharmacy provides delivery services to its customers, a delivery fee is added (even if that particular prescription is not delivered). The calculated amount paid for claim i of drug j at pharmacy k in period t (CAP_{ijkt}) is captured in the following equation:

$$(4) \quad CAP_{ijkt} = S_t * [(E_{jt} * Q_i) + F_t] + D_{kt}$$

In this equation, E_{jt} represents the price (e.g. WEAC, MAC, DEAC) used for product j in period t . E_{jt} is indexed by j and t to capture the fact that it is specific to a product and can change over time. Q_i is equal to the quantity dispensed entered on this claim. F_t is the dispensing fee, which typically does not vary across drugs at a point in time. D_{kt} is equal to pharmacy k 's delivery fee in period t , and this would be equal to zero if the pharmacy did not offer delivery services.²⁸

This equation for the calculated amount paid (CAP_{ijkt}) was in effect throughout the time period of interest, though the scaling factor S_t , the dispensing fee F_t , and the delivery fee D_{kt} have all changed over time. For example, from the beginning of the time period of interest up through service dates of August 31, 1997, D_{kt} was equal to \$0.10 for pharmacy k if it provided delivery services. On September 1, 1997, this delivery fee increased to \$0.15. The dispensing fee was initially equal to \$4.55, then increased to \$5.27 on September 1, 1997, then declined to \$5.14 on

²⁷ Or, to use the language of the Texas VDP in their *Combined Adjudication Calculation with Pharmacy Response Format* document, it is "divided by the profit margin."

²⁸ If the difference between the calculated value of CAP_{ijkt} and the total ingredient cost ($E_{jt} * Q_i$) exceeds \$200, then CAP_{ijkt} would instead be set equal to $(E_{jt} * Q_i) + \$200$. In other words, the "inventory fee" is capped at \$200.

October 16, 2003, and finally increased to \$7.50 on September 1, 2007. And finally, the scaling factor was equal to $(1 / 0.93)$ during the early years of the sample period, declined to $(1 / 0.98)$ on September 1, 1997, declined again to $(1 / 0.9805)$ on October 16, 2003, and then increased to $(1 / 0.98)$ on September 1, 2007.

Once calculated, CAP_{ijkt} is then compared with two other numbers on the pharmacy's claim request before determining the paid amount. The first of these is the usual and customary submitted amount, which is "the price the pharmacy provider most frequently charges the general public for the same drug."²⁹ The pharmacy is required to enter this usual and customary amount on the claim request. The second is the gross amount due, which is "the total amount for which the pharmacy is requesting payment, less any prior payments the pharmacy may have received." Pharmacies are not required to enter the gross amount due on their claim request. If the claim request is approved, the total amount paid will be equal to the minimum of CAP_{ijkt} , the usual and customary amount, and the gross amount due.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Texas Medicaid Spending: 1995Q4 – 2005Q4

Of the 569,797 claims summarized in Table 14A, there are 252 that have a non-positive paid amount or number of units, 64 with a non-zero third party payment amount, and an additional 7,224 from quarters with incomplete data. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 132 claims with an invalid dispensing fee and 370 claims for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's indirect transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 561,755 claims accounting for \$6.411 million in Texas Medicaid spending.

²⁹ For a more detailed description of these calculations and definitions, see the Texas VDP's *Combined Adjudication Calculation with Pharmacy Response Format*.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy direct price as the alternative DEAC price and 125 percent of the average chain warehouse direct price as the alternative chain warehouse price.³⁰ Applying these alternative prices on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 468,577 claims, which represents 83.4 percent of the claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$1.057 million (\$648,858 federal), which represents 16.5 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 282,446 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1994Q1 to 1995Q3 and 2006Q1 to 2008Q1 Periods

As described above, the Texas Medicaid claims data is incomplete before 1995Q4 and after 2005Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Tables 14B and 14C, the Texas Medicaid program spent a total of \$1.962 million on Complaint products from 1994Q1 to 1995Q3 and from 2006Q1 to 2008Q1. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during these two periods, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for California.

My findings indicate that Texas Medicaid spending would have been \$104,940 lower (federal share \$66,551) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of Abbott's average pharmacy direct price had been used as the alternative DEAC for each NDC-quarter. My results further indicate that 73,414 of the 195,273 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Texas Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$1.162 million along with 541,951 claims and at least 282,446 pharmacy

³⁰ Texas did not typically use the WEAC when calculating the amount paid for Abbott's Complaint products.

payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 13.9 percent of all Texas Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$715,408.

IX. New York Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of New York was third among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The New York Office of the Attorney General provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 1994 to July of 2007.

The New York Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 15A. There are 769,531 claims³¹ for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$8.279 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but five of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the New York Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, New York Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 19.2 percent of New York's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2007Q3 and the data in that final quarter appears to be incomplete. New York

³¹ There were initially 849,531 claims but 80,000 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time periods considered reaches its peak in the first quarter of 1995 and declines in the subsequent years.

A. New York Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of New York employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled to calculate the estimated acquisition cost (EAC) in the state's adjudication formula varied over time, with a value of 1.00 in 1994, 0.90 from January of 1995 through June of 2003, and 0.88 from July of 2003 through September of 2004. Three further adjustments were made to this scaling factor, to 0.835, 0.800, and 0.750 in October of 2004, mid-July of 2006, and July of 2007.

In 1994, the dispensing fee for generic drugs was equal to \$2.60, with this increasing to \$5.50 in January of 1995 and then declining to \$4.50 in August of 1998. It is also worth noting that, beginning in January of 1995, there was a recipient co-pay of \$0.50 (which increased to \$1.00 in August 2005) for prescriptions and thus the amount paid by New York Medicaid was slightly lower than it otherwise would have been. In my analyses for New York, I account for the time period-specific adjudication algorithm when determining the amount that would have been paid if alternative values had been used for the AWP for Complaint NDCs.

If an NDC did not have a federal upper payment limit (FUL) in effect, then the sum of the EAC and the dispensing fee was compared with the provider charged amount, with New York Medicaid paying the lesser of the two (minus a co-pay of \$0.50 or \$1.00 in certain time periods). If instead there was a FUL in effect for product k in period t , then the paid amount was

equal to the minimum of the provider charged amount and the amount calculated using the applicable FUL, minus a co-pay of \$0.50 or \$1.00 in some cases.³²

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP on New York Medicaid Spending: 1994Q1 – 2007Q2

Of the 769,531 claims summarized in Table 15A, there are 168 with a non-positive number of units or with a paid amount that is equal to zero, 130 in quarters with incomplete data, and an additional 4,787 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 18,342 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 75 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's indirect transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 746,029 claims accounting for \$8.175 million in New York Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the states of California and Texas. I begin by using the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 497,366 claims, which represents 66.7 percent of the 746,029 claims in the analysis sample.³³ The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$2.028 million (\$1.018 million federal), which represents 24.8 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 354,438 pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

One can repeat this algorithm for alternative price statistics. For example, if instead of using the pharmacy-specific average price from Abbott's indirect data, I use the 95th percentile

³² In the state of New York, in contrast to the treatment of FUL prices, a state maximum allowable cost (SMAC) price would only be used if it resulted in a lower amount paid than would result from using EAC.

³³ If there was an FUL in place for an NDC then an alternative AWP would not be used even if it would result in a lower amount paid.

pharmacy-specific price, the number of claims with a strictly positive value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sjkt}}$ is 495,853, the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$1.983 million, and the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sjkt}}$ greater than zero is 353,300. The federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$995,556. All of these numbers are slightly lower than in the previous case, when the average price was used, given that the 95th percentile price typically exceeds the average price.

Similarly, if one were to scale Abbott's pharmacy-specific average price in the indirect data by 1.25, the number of claims with $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sjkt}}$ greater than zero is 479,826 (64.3 percent of the total) and the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$1.689 million. The federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$848,022 and the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{sjkt}}$ greater than zero is 341,352.

Instead of restricting attention to just the pharmacy classes of trade, one could consider all classes of trade in the direct data when calculating average NDC-quarter specific prices. In this instance, I once again scale the average price by 1.25. The resulting number of claims with a strictly positive value of DIFFERENCE is slightly larger in this case (483,524). Additionally, the sum of DIFFERENCE aggregated across all claims with a strictly positive value is larger (\$1.795 million). The number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero is also higher in this case (343,859). In other words, all of these numbers are larger when I include all classes of trade to calculate Abbott's average NDC-quarter-specific prices.

The average prices used above essentially divide total net revenues in Abbott's indirect data for an NDC in a quarter by the total quantity sold of that same product in the quarter. Thus each package sold is treated equally and therefore larger customers will tend to "matter more"

when calculating the average price. An alternative would be to calculate the average per-customer price, treating every customer with strictly positive sales in the quarter equally. Using this alternative NDC-quarter specific price statistic, and once again scaling it by 1.25, the number of claims with a value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{s}jkt}$ greater than zero declines slightly to 480,018. Similarly, the total value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{s}jkt}$ and the number of pharmacy payments is also somewhat lower, at \$1.689 million (with a federal share of \$847,938) and 341,489, respectively. This information is summarized in Table 15B.

It is worth noting that the variation across the five scenarios as displayed in Table 15B for New York, which calculates alternative prices using Abbott's indirect data is smaller than the corresponding variation for California, which calculates alternative prices that use Abbott's direct data, as shown in Table 13B. This is primarily because, as discussed above, there is less heterogeneity in prices in Abbott's indirect data for pharmacy customers than in Abbott's direct data for pharmacy customers. It is also worth noting that the vast majority of sales to pharmacies take place through wholesalers rather than directly from Abbott.

In the analyses that follow for other states' Medicaid programs, I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price in place of Abbott's published AWP's when calculating the total value of $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{s}jkt}$ and the associated number of claims and pharmacy payments with $\text{DIFFERENCE}_{\text{s}jkt}$ greater than zero.

C. The 2007Q3 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the New York Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2007Q2. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 15C, New York's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$122,794 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total

value of DIFFERENCE from 2007Q3 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described for California and Texas above.

My findings indicate that New York Medicaid spending would have been approximately \$15,493 lower (federal share \$7,746) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in New York's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 7,424 of the 13,815 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for New York Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.705 million along with 487,250 claims and at least 341,352 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 20.3 percent of all New York Medicaid spending considered during the twelve-year period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$855,769.

X. Illinois Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Illinois was fourth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 1994 to December of 2006.

The Illinois Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 16A. There are 549,051 claims³⁴ for the Complaint NDCs during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$5.608 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of

³⁴ There were initially 554,308 claims but 5,257 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the Illinois Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Illinois Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 20.8 percent of Illinois Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2006Q4 and the data for the last quarter appear to be incomplete.

A. Illinois Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Illinois employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP for almost the entire time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula for generic products declined from 0.90 to 0.88 on July 1, 1995. Then beginning on December 15, 2000, the state used the lower of 88 percent of the AWP and 112 percent of the WAC. The state returned to using just the AWP on July 1, 2001, and used a scaling factor of 0.800 until it declined to 0.750 on July 1, 2002.

This estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which for generic products ranged from \$3.58 to \$15.00 through June of 1998. More specifically, the dispensing fee was set equal to ten percent of the ingredient cost, though if the calculated amount fell below \$3.58 or above \$15.00 then the dispensing fee used was set to \$3.58 and \$15.00, respectively.³⁵ These lower and upper bounds changed to \$3.69 and \$15.45, respectively, on July 1, 1998, and then to \$3.75 and \$15.70, respectively on July 1, 1999. On December 15, 2000, the dispensing

³⁵ From July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999, the dispensing fee was 10.3 percent of the ingredient cost and from July 1, 1999 through December 14, 2000, the dispensing fee was 10.46 percent of the ingredient cost.

fee was set to a flat rate of \$4.17 that was not a function of the estimated acquisition cost, with this increasing to \$5.10 on July 1, 2001 and then falling to \$4.60 on July 1, 2002.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Illinois Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Illinois Medicaid Spending: 1994Q1 – 2006Q3

Of the 549,051 claims summarized in Table 16A, there are 11,605 that have a non-positive paid amount or number of units, 595 with a paid amount that is greater than the provider billed amount, 26,450 with a non-zero third party payment amount, and an additional 2,659 from quarters with incomplete data. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 92,731 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 63 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's indirect transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 414,948 claims accounting for \$4.212 million in Illinois Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 404,454 claims, which represents 97.5 percent of the 414,948 claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$1.306 million (\$652,613 federal), which represents 31.0 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the

analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 293,800 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 2006Q4 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the Illinois Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2006Q3. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 16B, the Illinois Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$245,740 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2006Q4 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Illinois Medicaid spending would have been \$20,837 lower (federal share \$10,419) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Illinois's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 17,980 of the 26,040 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Illinois Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.327 million along with 422,434 claims and at least 293,800 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 22.8 percent of all Illinois Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$663,032.

XI. Florida Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Florida was fifth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Abbott's Complaint products during the

time period considered. ACS Government HealthCare Solutions provided the United States with Medicaid claims data, which included claims with service dates from January of 1994 to December of 2005.

The Florida Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 17A. There are 373,137 claims³⁶ for the 43 Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$3.993 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the Florida Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Florida Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 16.4 percent of Florida's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2005Q4 and Florida Medicaid spending on Complaint products peaks in 1994Q1, which is the first quarter of the time period considered.

A. Florida Medicaid Reimbursement

From 1994 through June 30, 1999, Florida used 107 percent of a product's WAC as its estimated per-unit acquisition cost, which was then multiplied by the number of allowed units to determine the total estimated acquisition cost. On July 1, 1999, this methodology was changed to pay the minimum of 88.5 percent of the AWP, 107 percent of the Direct Price, and 107 percent of the WAC, with this algorithm remaining in effect through June 30, 2000. From July of 2000

³⁶ There were initially 373,558 claims but 421 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

through April 29, 2002, Florida Medicaid paid 86.75 percent of the AWP. This was then changed on April 30, 2002 to be the lesser of 86.75 percent of the AWP and 107 percent of the WAC. This formula was changed again on July 1, 2004, to be the lower of 84.6 percent of the AWP and 105.75 percent of the WAC, and again on July 1, 2008 when the corresponding scaling factors were 83.6 percent and 104.75 percent, respectively. This estimated ingredient cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which was typically equal to \$4.23 throughout the study period.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Florida Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to calculate the estimated acquisition cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative WACs and AWP on Florida Medicaid Spending: 1994Q1 – 2005Q4

Of the 373,137 claims summarized in Table 17A, there are 181 with a zero paid amount or zero number of units, 15 with a paid amount that is greater than the provider-billed amount, and an additional 1,183 claims with a non-zero third party or patient liability payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 3,237 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid, 12 claims for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data, and 82 claims with a non-valid dispensing fee or with a paid amount that is less than the dispensing fee. These revisions result in a sample of 368,427 claims, accounting for \$3.957 million in Florida Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. The key difference between Florida and the preceding states is that Florida uses the WAC

throughout much of the time period. As above, I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for those NDC-quarters when it is in effect and take the average price for the wholesaler class of trade in Abbott's direct transaction data for the alternative WAC. Applying these alternative prices on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than 0 for 348,717 claims, which represents 94.7 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$1.016 million (\$578,239 federal), which represents 25.5 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 243,439 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

One possible concern with using the average wholesaler direct price as the alternative WAC is that it will include sales to all classes of trade. To the extent that pharmacy customers tend to pay higher prices, the acquisition cost may on average be greater for these purchases.³⁷ To consider this possibility, I instead replace the WAC with the average indirect pharmacy price. In this case, the total value of DIFFERENCE with this alternative WAC is slightly higher at \$1.079 million (\$612,481 federal), which represents 27.0 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 355,665 claims and 246,186 pharmacy payments with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. Because the total DIFFERENCE is higher in this case, I instead use the average wholesaler price from Abbott's direct transaction data as the alternative WAC in the analyses that follow.

C. The 2006Q1 to 2008Q1 Period

³⁷ Suppose, for example, that pharmacies pay an average of 105 while hospitals pay 95. If there is an equal number of both types of customers, the direct wholesaler average will be 100 (even lower if there is a wholesaler markup) versus an average pharmacy indirect price of 105.

As described above, the Florida Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2005Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 17B, Florida's Medicaid program spent a total of \$346,166 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2006Q1 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Florida Medicaid spending would have been \$80,990 lower (federal share \$47,311) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP and the average wholesaler direct price had been used as the WAC in Florida's Medicaid adjudication calculations.³⁸ My results further indicate that 27,727 of the 29,870 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Florida Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.097 million along with 376,444 claims and at least 243,439 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 25.3 percent of all Florida Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$625,550.

XII. Kentucky Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Kentucky was sixth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Kentucky Office of the Attorney General provided the United States

³⁸ Given the relationship between Abbott's published AWP and WAC during this period, the two EACs would have been equal from 2006Q1 to 2008Q1.

with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 1995 to February of 2005.

The Kentucky Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 18A. There are 276,248 claims for the 43 Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$3.194 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Kentucky Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Kentucky Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 20.2 percent of Kentucky's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2005Q1. Kentucky Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time periods considered reached its peak in the first quarter of 1996 and declined steadily thereafter.

A. Kentucky Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Kentucky employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula declined from 0.90 to 0.88 on April 1, 2002 and then declined again to 0.86 on February 23, 2005. The estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which decreased for all products from \$4.75 to \$4.51 on January 16, 2001 and then increased to \$5.00 for generic products on February 23, 2005.³⁹

³⁹ From 1994 through January 14, 2001, Kentucky Medicaid paid a \$5.75 dispensing fee for nursing home residents.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount and with the gross amount due, with the Kentucky Medicaid program paying the lowest of the three. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC price would be used to calculate the estimated acquisition cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Kentucky Medicaid Spending: 1995Q1 – 2005Q1

Of the 276,248 claims summarized in Table 18A, there are 26 with a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 2 with an amount paid greater than the amount charged, and 1,275 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 2,042 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 31 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 272,872 claims accounting for \$3.163 million in Kentucky Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 257,052 claims, which represents 94.2 percent of the 272,872 claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$910,963 (\$640,018 federal share), which represents 28.5 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 139,353 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1994Q1 to 1994Q4 Period

As described above, the Kentucky state claims data are incomplete prior to 1995Q1. I therefore utilize the SMRF data described above and summarized in Table 18B. According to this table, Kentucky's Medicaid program spent \$562,135 on Complaint products during this one-year period. Of the 52,332 claims in the first panel of that table, I drop 3,322 with a positive other third party payment amount, 10 with an undefined RATIO, and 14 with a paid amount that exceeds the billed amount. This results in a sample of 48,986 claims with \$530,979 in Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm that is analogous to the ones described for the preceding states to the 1994 SMRF data and estimate that the total value of DIFFERENCE during this period was \$115,540 (federal share \$81,450). My results further suggest that 42,224 claims had a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that there are at least 91 pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

D. The 2005Q2 to 2005Q3 Period

As described above, the Kentucky Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2005Q1 and the SMRF/MAX data is not available after 2004. However, there are CMS MSIS claims from Kentucky for 2005Q2 and for 2005Q3, and thus I use them in lieu of the SMRF/MAX data during this six-month period. According to the MSIS data summarized in Table 18C, Kentucky's Medicaid program spent \$69,260 on Abbott Complaint products during the 2005Q2 to 2005Q3 period. To estimate the value of DIFFERENCE during this period, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. From the sample of 7,216 claims summarized in Table 18C, I drop 49 with a positive other third party payment amount and 970

with a non-positive amount paid. This leaves me with a sample of 6,197 claims with \$69,733 in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 5,622 of the claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 3,397 pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$17,966 (\$12,504 federal), which represents 25.8 percent of Kentucky Medicaid spending on Complaint products in the sample during this period.

E. The 2005Q4 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the Kentucky Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2005Q1 and the MSIS data covers through 2005Q3. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 18D, the Kentucky Medicaid program spent a total of \$314,787 on Complaint products during the 2005Q4 to 2008Q1 period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2005Q4 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Kentucky Medicaid spending would have been \$69,568 lower (federal share \$48,325) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Kentucky's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 21,715 of the 27,565 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Kentucky Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.114 million along with 355,620 claims and at least 142,841 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of

DIFFERENCE represents 26.9 percent of all Kentucky Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$782,298.

XIII. Georgia Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Georgia was seventh among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time period considered. The Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from October of 2000 to December of 2006.

The Georgia Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 19A. There are 120,516 claims⁴⁰ for the Complaint NDCs during the time period considered, with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$1.200 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the Georgia Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Georgia Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 18.4 percent of Georgia's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims before 2000Q4 or after 2006Q4. Additionally, spending remained fairly steady until the first quarter of 2005 and then declined substantially during the next several quarters.

⁴⁰ There were initially 169,305 claims but 48,789 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

A. Georgia Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Georgia employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula declined from 0.90 to 0.89 in July of 2004. The estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee. In 1994 and 1995, Georgia would pay 10 percent of the estimated acquisition cost as the dispensing fee, up to a maximum \$15.00. The dispensing fee then changed to \$4.41 on January 1, 1996,⁴¹ then increased to \$4.63 in July of 1998, to \$5.13 in April of 2001, and fell to \$4.63 in July of 2005.⁴²

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Georgia Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Georgia Medicaid Spending: 2000Q4 – 2006Q4

Of the 120,516 claims summarized in Table 19A, there are 435 that have a non-positive billed or paid amount, 38,041 with an amount paid that exceeds the amount billed, and an additional 1,948 with a non-zero deductible or other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 96 claims with an amount paid that is less than the dispensing fee, 9 for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid, and 7 for which I do not

⁴¹ Between November 1, 1996 and March 31, 1998, pharmacies serving a nursing home resident would instead receive \$18.00 per month as a prescription monitoring fee rather than a per-prescription dispensing fee.

⁴² The dispensing fees were lower by \$0.30 for not-for-profit pharmacies. Additionally, between April 1, 2001 and March 14, 2002, a \$0.50 generic incentive fee was paid for generic or preferred drugs and between March 15, 2002 and June 30, 2005, the \$0.50 incentive only applied to generics. This incentive was discontinued on July 1, 2005.

have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 79,980 claims accounting for \$774,707 in Georgia Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states and 125 percent of Abbott's average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP. Applying these alternative prices on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 79,326 claims, which represents 99.2 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$313,406 (\$188,453 federal), which represents 40.5 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 61,445 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1994Q1 to 2000Q3 Period

As described above, the Georgia Medicaid claims data are incomplete prior to 2000Q4. According to the SMRF/MAX data summarized in Table 19B, Georgia's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$2.573 million on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 1994Q1 to 2000Q3, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states using SMRF/MAX data. Of the 248,090 claims summarized in Table 19B, I drop 33 with a non-positive amount paid, 215 with a paid amount greater than the billed amount, 49 with a positive other third party payment amount, and 4 with an undefined RATIO as described in equation (3). This results in a sample of 247,789 claims with \$2.568 million in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 211,228 of the 247,789 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that

exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 125,801 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$1.262 million (\$775,446 federal), which represents 49.1 percent of Georgia Medicaid spending on Abbott's Complaint products in the sample during this period.

D. The 2007Q1 to 2007Q4 Period

As described above, the Georgia Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2006Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 19C, the Georgia Medicaid program spent a total of \$37,990 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2007Q1 to 2007Q4, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Georgia Medicaid spending would have been \$9,531 lower (federal share \$5,932) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Georgia's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 4,147 of the 4,219 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Georgia Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.585 million along with 331,988 claims and 187,246 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 41.6 percent of all Georgia Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$969,831.

XIV. Pennsylvania Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Pennsylvania was eighth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from December of 1997 to March of 2007.

The Pennsylvania Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 20A. There are 94,541 claims⁴³ for the Complaint NDCs during the time periods considered, with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$1.004 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the Pennsylvania Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Pennsylvania Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 20.0 percent of Pennsylvania's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2007Q1. Pennsylvania Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time periods considered reaches its peak in the first quarter of 1999 and declines thereafter.

A. Pennsylvania Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Pennsylvania employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP from 1994 through August 9, 2005. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's

⁴³ There were initially 104,596 claims but 10,055 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

adjudication formula declined from 1.00 to 0.90 on October 1, 1995. Then on August 10, 2005, the state took the lower of 166 percent of the WAC and 75 percent of the AWP. The estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which increased from \$3.50 to \$4.00 on October 1, 1995.

The sum of the estimated ingredient cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Pennsylvania Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Pennsylvania Medicaid Spending: 1998Q3 – 2007Q1

Of the 94,541 claims summarized in Table 20A, there are 64 compound drug claims, 237 with a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 1,873 with a paid amount that is greater than the provider billed amount, 1,202 from quarters with incomplete data, and an additional 3,362 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample and also drop 1,528 for which I cannot replicate the amount paid and 104 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 86,171 claims accounting for \$927,856 in Pennsylvania Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter.⁴⁴ Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 84,659 claims, which represents 98.2 percent of

⁴⁴ Given the relationship between Abbott's AWP's and WACs, the AWP will result in a lower amount paid when the WAC was added to the adjudication formula.

the 86,171 claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$325,867 (\$176,977 federal), which represents 35.1 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 52,995 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1994Q1 to 1998Q2 Period

As described above, the Pennsylvania Medicaid claims data are incomplete prior to 1998Q3. According to the SMRF data summarized in Table 20B, Pennsylvania's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$2.150 million on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 1994Q1 to 1998Q2, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states applied to SMRF claims data. Of the 216,532 claims summarized in Table 20B, I drop 1,166 with a positive other third party payment amount, 21 with an undefined RATIO as described in equation (3), and 4,233 with a paid amount greater than the billed amount. This results in an analysis sample of 211,112 claims with \$2.101 million in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 193,429 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 63,276 pharmacy payments⁴⁵ with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$731,855 (\$392,308 federal), which represents 34.0 percent of Pennsylvania Medicaid spending on Abbott Complaint products in this analysis sample.

⁴⁵ To estimate the number of provider payments with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero when using the SMRF/MAX data, I assign each claim a probability $POSDIFF_{jt}$ (defined in Section VII above) of having DIFFERENCE greater than zero and then calculate the implied number of provider payments.

D. The 2007Q2 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the Pennsylvania Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2007Q1. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 20C, Pennsylvania's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$58,996 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2007Q2 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Pennsylvania Medicaid spending would have been approximately \$17,346 lower (federal share \$9,407) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Pennsylvania's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 6,000 of the 6,106 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Pennsylvania Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$1.075 million along with 284,088 claims and at least 116,271 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 33.6 percent of all Pennsylvania Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$578,692.

XV. North Carolina Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of North Carolina was ninth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The ACS Government Healthcare Solutions provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 2001 to March of 2007.

The North Carolina Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 21A. There are 84,822 claims for the Complaint NDCs during the time periods considered, with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$971,013. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but two of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the North Carolina Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, North Carolina Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 24.0 percent of North Carolina's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims before 2001Q1 or after 2007Q1. North Carolina Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time periods considered reaches its peak in the fourth quarter of 2003 and declines by more than 50 percent during the next three years.

A. North Carolina Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of North Carolina employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula was 0.90 throughout the time period. The estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which was \$5.60 throughout the study period.

The sum of the estimated ingredient cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the North Carolina Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to

calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on North Carolina Medicaid Spending: 2000Q1 – 2007Q1

Of the 84,822 claims summarized in Table 21A, there are 141 that have a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 27 that are compound drug claims, 11 with an amount paid that exceeds the amount charged, and an additional 620 with a non-zero deductible or other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 1 claim for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 7 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 84,015 claims accounting for \$964,551 in North Carolina Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 80,116 claims, which represents 95.4 percent of the claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$294,322 (\$185,923 federal), which represents 30.5 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 62,064 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1999Q1 to 2000Q4 Period

As described above, the North Carolina Medicaid claims data are incomplete prior to 2001Q1. According to the MAX data summarized in Table 21B, North Carolina's Medicaid

program spent a total of approximately \$422,523 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 1999Q1 to 2000Q4, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states using SMRF/MAX/MSIS data. Of the 36,402 claims summarized in Table 21B, I drop 2 with a paid amount greater than the billed amount and 60 with a positive other third party payment amount. This results in a sample of 36,340 claims with \$422,102 in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 33,626 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 23,905 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$124,234 (\$77,916 federal), which represents 29.4 percent of North Carolina Medicaid spending on Abbott Complaint products in the sample during this period.

D. The 1994Q1 to 1998Q4 and 2007Q2 to 2008Q1 Periods

As described above, the North Carolina Medicaid claims data combined with the SMRF / MAX data is incomplete before 1999Q1 and after 2007Q1. According to the SDUD data displayed in Tables 21C and 21D, the North Carolina Medicaid program spent a total of \$1.845 million on Complaint products from 1994Q1 to 1998Q4 and from 2007Q2 to 2008Q1. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during these two periods, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that North Carolina Medicaid spending would have been \$470,029 lower (federal share \$302,264) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in North Carolina's Medicaid adjudication

calculations. My results further indicate that 147,570 of the 171,059 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for North Carolina Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$888,585 along with 261,312 claims and at least 85,969 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 27.4 percent of all North Carolina Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$566,103.

XVI. Massachusetts Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Massachusetts was tenth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time period considered. The Massachusetts Office of Health and Human Services provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from July of 1995 to December of 2007.

The Massachusetts Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 22A. There are 255,840 claims for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$2.332 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but three of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Massachusetts Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Massachusetts Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 37.8 percent of the state's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date

instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2007Q4 and the data prior to 1996Q3 appear to be incomplete.

Massachusetts Medicaid spending on Complaint products during this period peaked in the fourth quarter of 1996 and declined steadily during the next eleven years.

A. Massachusetts Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Massachusetts employed an adjudication formula that used a scaled WAC⁴⁶ throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which the WAC was scaled varied over time, falling from 1.10 to 1.06 on August 3, 2002, and then to 1.05 on July 1, 2004.⁴⁷ The standard dispensing fee fell from \$4.06 to \$3.00 on February 1, 1995, then increased to \$3.50 on November 1, 2002, and finally fell to \$3.00 on December 1, 2003.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Massachusetts Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative WACs on Massachusetts Medicaid Spending: 1996Q3 – 2007Q4

Of the 255,840 claims summarized in Table 22A, there are 3,319 with a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 151 with a paid amount that is greater than the provider billed amount, 3,158 in quarters with incomplete data, and an additional 5,642 with a non-zero other

⁴⁶ If no WAC was available, a scaled AWP was used, with a scaling factor that fell from 0.90 to 0.88 on December 17, 2001, then to 0.848 on August 3, 2002, and finally to 0.840 on April 1, 2003.

⁴⁷ This last change was scheduled to take effect on April 1, 2003, but this was delayed because of a preliminary injunction.

third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 6,888 claims with a paid amount less than the dispensing fee or an invalid dispensing fee and 1 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions result in a sample of 236,681 claims accounting for \$2.253 million in Massachusetts Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use the average wholesaler direct price as the alternative WAC for each NDC-quarter. Applying these alternative prices on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 218,536 claims, which represents 92.3 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$758,043 (\$379,306 federal), which represents 33.6 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 105,335 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.⁴⁸

C. The 1994Q1 to 1996Q2 and 2008Q1 Periods

As described above, the Massachusetts Medicaid claims data is incomplete before 1996Q3 and after 2007Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Tables 22B and 22C, the Massachusetts Medicaid program spent a total of \$920,042 on Complaint products from 1994Q1 to 1996Q2 and in 2008Q1. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during these two periods, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Massachusetts Medicaid spending would have been \$209,694 lower (federal share \$104,847) during these before and after periods if Abbott's average

⁴⁸ Massachusetts Medicaid claims data does not include the provider identifier. I therefore use SMRF / MAX claims data to determine the number of claims per pharmacy payment in each quarter during this period. I then divide the total number of claims with a DIFFERENCE greater than zero by this number in each quarter to estimate the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

wholesaler direct price had been used as the WAC in Massachusetts's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 60,420 of the 95,290 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Massachusetts Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$967,737 along with 278,956 claims and at least 105,335 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 30.0 percent of all Massachusetts Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$484,153.

XVII. Louisiana Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Louisiana was eleventh among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 1994 to October of 2007.

The Louisiana Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 23A. There are 223,317 claims⁴⁹ for the Complaint NDCs during the time periods considered, with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$2.747 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but one of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Louisiana Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Louisiana Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 17.1 percent of Louisiana's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

⁴⁹ There were initially 266,989 claims but 43,672 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2007Q4 and the data in that final quarter appears to be incomplete. Additionally, the data for 2002Q1 and 2002Q2 and prior to 1995Q1 also appears to be incomplete. Louisiana Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time periods considered peaks in the fourth quarter of 1997 and then declines in the subsequent years.

A. Louisiana Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Louisiana employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula declined from 0.895 to 0.850 on February 1, 2000, and then increased to 0.865 on August 6, 2001.⁵⁰ The estimated acquisition cost was added to a dispensing fee, which increased from \$5.54 to \$5.77 on July 1, 1994, where it remained for the rest of the study period.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Louisiana Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC price would be used to calculate the estimated acquisition cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Louisiana Medicaid Spending: 1995Q1 – 2007Q3

⁵⁰ The scaling factors are different for chain pharmacies beginning on July 1, 1999, when 0.865 was used. This then fell to 0.835 on February 1, 2000 and increased to 0.850 on August 6, 2001.

Of the 223,317 claims summarized in Table 23A, there are 231 that have a non-positive paid amount or number of units, 48 with a paid amount that exceeds the billed amount, 2,389 that have service dates in quarters with incomplete data (which includes two quarters in the middle of the period 2002Q1 and 2002Q2), and 374 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 514 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid, 8 with an unsupported dispensing fee, and 1 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 219,752 claims accounting for \$2.712 million in Louisiana Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 203,166 of the 219,752 claims, which represents 92.5 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$680,770 (\$483,610 federal), which represents 25.1 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 57,125 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.⁵¹

C. The 2002Q1 to 2002Q2 Period

As described above, the Louisiana Medicaid claims data are incomplete for the first and second quarter of 2002. According to the MAX data summarized in Table 23B, Louisiana's Medicaid program spent \$125,724 on Abbott Complaint products during this six-month period. To estimate the value of DIFFERENCE during this period, I utilize an algorithm that is

⁵¹ Louisiana Medicaid claims data does not include the provider identifier and I thus follow an algorithm similar to the one above for Massachusetts to estimate the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

analogous to the one described above for the preceding states that used SMRF/MAX individual-level claims data. Of the 9,365 claims summarized in Table 23B, I drop 15 with a positive other third party payment amount, resulting in a sample of 9,350 claims.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 9,164 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 5,438 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$40,831 (\$28,704 federal), which represents 32.5 percent of Louisiana Medicaid spending on Abbott Complaint products in the sample during this period.

D. The 1994Q1 to 1994Q4 and 2007Q4 to 2008Q1 Periods

As described above, the Louisiana Medicaid claims data combined with the SMRF / MAX data is incomplete before 1995Q1 and after 2007Q3. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 23C, the Louisiana Medicaid program spent a total of \$313,750 on Complaint products from 1994Q1 to 1994Q4 and from 2007Q4 to 2008Q1. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during these two periods, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Louisiana Medicaid spending would have been \$47,926 lower (federal share \$35,025) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Louisiana's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 22,501 of the 29,202 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Louisiana Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$769,527 along with 234,831 claims and at least 62,563 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 24.4 percent of all Louisiana Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$547,339.

XVIII. Michigan Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Michigan was thirteenth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Michigan Department of Community Health provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 2000 to June of 2007.

The Michigan Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 24A. There are 72,473 claims for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$608,204. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but two of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Michigan Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Michigan Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 17.8 percent of Michigan's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims before 2000Q1 or after 2007Q2. Additionally the data for 2000Q1 through

2000Q3 appears to be incomplete. Michigan Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time period displayed reached its peak in the first quarter of 2005 and declined by almost 75 percent during the next two years.

A. Michigan Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Michigan employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula fell from 0.90 to either 0.849 or 0.865, depending on the type of pharmacy, on September 1, 1995. The standard dispensing fee was equal to \$3.72 until October 1, 2000, when it increased to \$3.77. It then fell to \$2.50 on November 1, 2004.⁵²

The sum of the estimated ingredient cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Michigan Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid. Additionally, through August of 1995, Michigan Medicaid considered the pharmacy's reported actual acquisition cost, and paid this amount (plus the dispensing fee) if it was lower than the calculated or charged amount.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Michigan Medicaid Spending: 2000Q4 – 2007Q2

Of the 72,473 claims summarized in Table 24A, there are 78 compound drug claims, 1,531 that have a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 4 with an amount paid greater than the amount charged, 32 that have service dates in quarters with incomplete data, and 3,899 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample.

⁵² Beginning on November 1, 2004, there was a different dispensing fee of \$2.75 for long-term care pharmacies.

I then drop 1,139 claims with an unsupported dispensing fee and 1 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 65,789 claims accounting for \$571,560 in Michigan Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 59,157 claims, which represents 89.9 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$143,667 (\$81,279 federal), which represents 25.1 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 35,094 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 1994Q1 to 2000Q3 Period

As described above, the Michigan Medicaid claims data are incomplete prior to 2000Q4. According to the SMRF/MAX data summarized in Table 24B, Michigan's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$1.772 million on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 1994Q1 to 2000Q3, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states using SMRF/MAX data. Of the 226,160 claims summarized in Table 24B, I drop 7 with an undefined RATIO as described in equation (3). This results in a sample of 226,153 claims.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 197,221 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 66,566 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a

DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$414,595 (\$231,531 federal), which represents 23.4 percent of Michigan Medicaid spending on Abbott Complaint products in the sample during this period.

D. The 2007Q3 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the Michigan Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2007Q2. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 24C, the Michigan Medicaid program spent a total of \$33,020 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2007Q3 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Michigan Medicaid spending would have been \$8,695 lower (federal share \$5,012) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Michigan's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 3,708 of the 3,899 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Michigan Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of approximately \$566,957 along with 260,086 claims and at least 101,660 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 23.5 percent of all Michigan Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$317,823.

XIX. Virginia Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Virginia was seventeenth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from August of 1998 to December of 2006.

The Virginia Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 25A. There are 37,011 claims⁵³ for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$424,412. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All but one of the 43 Complaint NDCs appear in the Virginia Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Virginia Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 23.6 percent of Virginia's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2006Q4 and the data prior to 2000Q3 appear to be incomplete.

A. Virginia Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Virginia employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled in the state's adjudication formula fell from 0.91 to 0.8975 on July 1, 2002, where it remained for the rest of the study

⁵³ There were initially 38,162 claims but 1,151 of them were dropped from the sample because they represented reversals and their pairs or similar adjustments of earlier claims.

period. The estimated acquisition cost was then added to a dispensing fee, which fell from \$4.40 to \$4.25 on July 1, 1995, then to \$3.75 on July 1, 2003, and increased to \$4.00 on July 1, 2005.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the Virginia Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Virginia Medicaid Spending: 2000Q3 – 2006Q4

Of the 37,011 claims summarized in Table 25A, there are 23 with a non-positive number of units or amount paid, 5 with an amount paid greater than the amount charged, 202 from quarters with incomplete data, and 433 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 28 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid and 24 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 36,296 claims accounting for \$418,413 in Virginia Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 35,705 claims, which represents 98.4 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$144,905 (\$74,465 federal), which represents 34.6 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample.

My results further indicate that there are 23,557 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.⁵⁴

C. The 1999Q1 to 2000Q2 Period

As described above, the Virginia Medicaid claims data are incomplete prior to 2000Q3. According to the MAX data summarized in Table 25B, Virginia's Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$156,928 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 1999Q1 to 2000Q2, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states using SMRF/MAX data. Of the 20,269 claims summarized in Table 25B, I drop 15 with a positive other third party payment amount and 5,574 with a non-positive amount paid. This results in a sample of 14,680 claims with \$156,806 in Medicaid spending.

Applying the algorithm described above on a claim-by-claim basis, I determine that 13,590 claims remaining in my sample have a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeds zero. My results further indicate that there are 11,297 pharmacy payments with at least one claim having a DIFFERENCE greater than zero and that the total value of DIFFERENCE is \$53,396 (\$27,570 federal), which represents 34.1 percent of Virginia Medicaid spending on Abbott Complaint products in the sample during this period.

D. The 1994Q1 to 1998Q4 and 2007Q1 to 2008Q1 Periods

As described above, the Virginia Medicaid claims data combined with the SMRF / MAX data is incomplete before 1999Q1 and after 2006Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in

⁵⁴ Virginia Medicaid claims data does not include the provider identifier and I thus follow an algorithm similar to the one above for Massachusetts and Louisiana to estimate the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

Tables 25C and 25D, the Virginia Medicaid program spent a total of \$1.152 million on Complaint products from 1994Q1 to 1998Q4 and 2007Q1 to 2008Q1. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE during these two periods, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Virginia Medicaid spending would have been \$345,259 lower (federal share \$175,644) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Virginia's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 100,113 of the 114,554 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Virginia Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$543,560 along with 149,408 claims and at least 34,854 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 31.4 percent of all Virginia Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$277,679.

XX. Wisconsin Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of Wisconsin was twenty-fourth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. Electronic Data Systems provided the United States with Medicaid claims data, which included service dates from January of 1994 to December of 2005.

The Wisconsin Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 26A. There are 120,696 claims for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$1.204 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of

claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the Wisconsin Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, Wisconsin Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 27.8 percent of Wisconsin's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2005Q4. Wisconsin Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time period displayed reached its peak in the first quarter of 1995 and declined steadily during the subsequent years.

A. Wisconsin Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of Wisconsin employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The scaling factor changed over time, from 0.900 through June of 2001 to 0.8875 thereafter. The most common dispensing fee was \$4.69 through June of 1997, with this changing to \$4.78 in July 1997 and then to \$4.88 in July 1998.

The sum of the estimated ingredient cost and the dispensing fee was then compared with the provider charged amount, with the state paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL or SMAC (state maximum allowable cost) price would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on Wisconsin Medicaid Spending: 1994Q1 – 2005Q4

Of the 120,696 claims summarized in Table 26A, there are 563 with a non-positive number of units or paid amount, 1,639 with a non-zero other third party payment amount, and 367 claims with a manual medical cutback. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 32,122 claims for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid. These revisions leave me with a sample of 86,005 claims accounting for \$870,471 in Wisconsin Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 79,101 claims, which represents 92.0 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$205,035 (\$120,923 federal), which represents 23.6 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 58,260 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 2006Q1 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the Wisconsin Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2005Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 26B, the Wisconsin Medicaid program spent a total of \$67,004 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2006Q1 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that Wisconsin Medicaid spending would have been \$7,524 lower (federal share \$4,331) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in Wisconsin's Medicaid adjudication

calculations. My results further indicate that 5,864 of the 6,187 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for Wisconsin Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$212,558 along with 84,965 claims and 58,260 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 16.7 percent of all Wisconsin Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$125,254.

XXI. New Jersey Medicaid

According to the CMS SDUD data, the state of New Jersey was twenty-sixth among all states in terms of total Medicaid spending on NDC-based claims for Complaint products during the time periods considered. The New Jersey Department of Human Services provided the United States with Medicaid claims data. The data included claims with service dates from January of 1994 to December of 2006.

The New Jersey Medicaid NDC-based claims data are summarized in Table 27A. There are 121,923 claims for the Complaint NDCs, during the time periods considered with Medicaid spending for these claims equal to \$1.224 million. The first panel of this table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by NDC. All 43 of the Complaint NDCs appear in the New Jersey Medicaid claims data. Consistent with the data for the U.S. as a whole, New Jersey Medicaid spending is greatest for the 74632013 NDC, which accounted for 20.0 percent of New Jersey's Medicaid spending on Complaint products.

The second panel of this same table lists the number of claims and total Medicaid spending by year and quarter. When assigning claims to time periods, I use the service date

instead of, for example, the prescription date or the adjudication date. As the table shows, there are no claims after 2006Q4. Spending for Complaint products peaks in the first quarter of 1995 and declines during the subsequent years.

A. New Jersey Medicaid Reimbursement

The state of New Jersey employed an adjudication formula that utilized the AWP throughout the time period of interest. The amount by which this AWP was scaled varied across time periods and also across claims within a time period.⁵⁵ In my analyses for New Jersey, I account for the claim-specific scaling factor when determining the amount that would have been paid if 125 percent of Abbott's average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP.

Throughout the time period of interest, the baseline dispensing fee was equal to \$3.73, though additional increments could be made to this depending on whether there was 24-hour emergency availability at the pharmacy (\$0.11 extra), patient consultation (\$0.08 extra), and an "impact allowance" (\$0.15 extra). An examination of the claims data reveals that the most common dispensing fee paid for Complaint claims during the time period was \$3.92, with the second, third, and fourth most common equal to \$4.07, \$3.73, and \$3.81, respectively.

The sum of the estimated acquisition cost and the dispensing fee is compared with the provider charged amount, with the New Jersey Medicaid program paying the lesser of the two. In certain cases, a FUL would be used to calculate the estimated ingredient cost if one was in effect for a certain NDC in the relevant time period and if it would result in a lower amount paid.

B. The Impact of Alternative AWP's on New Jersey Medicaid Spending: 1994Q1 – 2006Q4

⁵⁵ The scaling factor depended on the pharmacy's prior year prescription volume, with high volume pharmacies having somewhat lower scaling factors. Additionally, from 1994 through February 20, 1995, this scaling factor also depended on the total ingredient cost, with a scaling factor of 1.00 used if the ingredient cost exceeded \$24.99.

Of the 121,923 claims summarized in Table 27A, there are 79 that have a non-positive number of units or paid amount and an additional 295 with a non-zero other third party payment amount. I drop these claims from my analysis sample. I then drop 356 with an unsupported dispensing fee or with an amount paid that is less than the dispensing fee, 330 for which I am unable to replicate the amount paid, and 4 for which I do not have an average price from Abbott's transaction data. These revisions leave me with a sample of 120,859 claims accounting for \$1.219 million in New Jersey Medicaid spending.

I then apply an algorithm analogous to the one described above for the preceding states. I use 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price as the alternative AWP for each NDC-quarter. Applying this alternative AWP on a claim-by-claim basis, I find that the value of DIFFERENCE is strictly greater than zero for 116,964 claims, which represents 96.8 percent of all claims in the analysis sample. The total value of DIFFERENCE is equal to \$354,571 (\$177,128 federal), which represents 29.0 percent of Medicaid spending for claims in the analysis sample. My results further indicate that there are 85,818 pharmacy payments that had at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

C. The 2007Q1 to 2008Q1 Period

As described above, the New Jersey Medicaid claims data are incomplete after 2006Q4. According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 27B, the New Jersey Medicaid program spent a total of approximately \$22,805 on Complaint products during this period. To estimate the total value of DIFFERENCE from 2007Q1 to 2008Q1, I utilize an algorithm that is analogous to the one described above for the preceding states.

My findings indicate that New Jersey Medicaid spending would have been approximately \$4,465 lower (federal share \$2,232) during these before and after periods if 125 percent of the average pharmacy indirect price had been used as the AWP in New Jersey's Medicaid adjudication calculations. My results further indicate that 2,124 of the 2,176 prescriptions during this period had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero.

Taken together, my results for New Jersey Medicaid reveal a total DIFFERENCE during the study period of \$359,036 along with 119,088 claims and at least 85,818 pharmacy payments that had a DIFFERENCE that exceeded zero. The total value of DIFFERENCE represents 28.8 percent of all New Jersey Medicaid spending considered during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period and the federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$179,360.

XXII. Medicaid Summary for the First Fifteen States

According to the SDUD data displayed in Table 11, the fifteen states considered so far account for approximately 74 percent of total Medicaid spending on and 74 percent of total Medicaid prescriptions for Abbott's Complaint products during the time period considered. Table 28 summarizes the results from the analyses described above for each of these 15 states, including the analyses of state-specific claims data, SMRF / MAX / MSIS claims data, and/or CMS SDUD data. In the third column, I list the time period that is relevant for each data source. For example, for the state of New York, I utilized state claims data from 1994Q1 to 2007Q2 and SDUD data for from 2007Q3 to 2008Q1.

The next two columns of the table list the number of NDC-based Medicaid claims with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero and the total number of claims considered, respectively. As the third-to-last row of the table shows, the Medicaid program would have paid

less for 6.107 million out of 7.825 million claims (78.0 percent) if the transaction-based AWP, WACs, and Direct Prices described above had been in effect during the time period of interest for Abbott's Complaint products. The next two columns list the corresponding information for the total value of DIFFERENCE and the total amount of Medicaid spending. My results indicate that Medicaid spending would have been lower by \$18.566 million out of \$77.169 million paid in these fifteen states during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period. The total value of DIFFERENCE is 24.1 percent of total Medicaid spending for Complaint products during this period.

In the next column, I report the federal share of this DIFFERENCE. In calculating this, I use the federal matching rate in effect for each state in each year. As shown in the table, the federal share of DIFFERENCE for these fifteen states is \$10.315 million. The final column lists the number of pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero. My results indicate that there were at least 2.931 million unique pharmacy payments with at least one Medicaid claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero in these fifteen states during the time period of interest.

XXIII. Medicaid Summary for the Remaining Thirty-Four States

For analyses for the remaining 34 (33 + D.C.) states, I utilize the SMRF / MAX and MSIS individual-level claims data as well as the SDUD data described above. When it is available, I use the SMRF / MAX or MSIS claims data, which allows me to construct analysis samples analogous to those described above with the state-level claims data. When this data is not available for a state in a particular year, I instead use the SDUD data.

Tables 29A, 29B, and 29C summarize Medicaid spending on Abbott's 43 Complaint products by state and year for these 34 states in the SMRF / MAX, SDUD, and MSIS data,

respectively. States are sorted in descending order of Medicaid spending on Complaint products during the time period of interest. I follow the approach above and use SMRF/MAX or MSIS claims data when it is available⁵⁶ and otherwise use SDUD data. Total NDC-based Medicaid spending in the SMRF / MAX, MSIS, and SDUD data for these 34 states (including the District of Columbia but excluding Arizona and Ohio) during the 1994Q1 to 2007Q4 period⁵⁷ is \$32.841 million while the total number of claims is 3.226 million.

I begin my analysis of each state's SMRF / MAX and MSIS claims data by applying inclusion criteria analogous to those described above for the fifteen preceding states. For example, I drop claims with a paid amount of zero or with a strictly positive third party payment amount. I then aggregate this data to the NDC-quarter level and merge the resulting file for each of the remaining 34 states to a data set in which the unit of observation is the NDC-quarter, and that is constructed using the fifteen states' Medicaid claims data described above. For each NDC-quarter, I first calculate the average fraction of claims with DIFFERENCE greater than zero across all fifteen states (fewer, if not all fifteen have data). I also calculate the average value of the ratio of DIFFERENCE to the amount of spending on these claims. In calculating these averages, I weight each of the fifteen states that have data for that NDC-quarter equally, while states with no claims data for that NDC-quarter have a weight of zero. I subsequently refer to these averages for NDC j in quarter t as POS-DIFF15_{jt} and DIFF-FRAC15_{jt}, respectively.

My comparison of the Medicaid adjudication algorithms used by the 15 states described above with the 34 remaining states suggests that the two groups are quite similar.⁵⁸ The vast

⁵⁶ I use the MSIS data instead of MAX in 2004 because it has more comprehensive coverage.

⁵⁷ I do not consider 2008Q1 for these 33 states because I do not have state claims in this same quarter for any of the preceding fifteen states and thus DIFF-FRAC15 and POS-DIFF15, which are defined below, are missing.

⁵⁸ The same is true for Medicaid reimbursement per claim. For example, from 1999 to 2004 when all 49 states have MAX claims data, one can calculate the average amount spent per claim for each NDC in each of the two groups of states. For 31 of 43 NDCs, the average per claim Medicaid spending is higher for the remaining 34 states and these

majority of states in both groups rely primarily on the AWP during the time period of interest, though some also use the WAC. Two of the fifteen states (Florida and Massachusetts) analyzed above were primarily WAC states during the time period of interest versus four (Alabama, Maryland, North Dakota, and Rhode Island) of the thirty-four remaining states.

To estimate the number of claims with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero in a state-NDC-quarter, I multiply the number of claims in that cell by $POS-DIFF15_{jt}$. I employ a similar algorithm for the total value of DIFFERENCE for each state-NDC-quarter, multiplying Medicaid spending in that cell by $DIFF-FRAC15_{jt}$. To estimate the number of provider payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero, I merge the individual claims data from each state's analysis sample with the NDC-quarter data on $POS-DIFF15_{jt}$. I then use an algorithm similar to the one used for other states' SMRF / MAX data above, assigning each claim a probability $POS-DIFF15_{jt}$ of having a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero and then calculating the implied number of provider payments with at least one claim with a DIFFERENCE greater than zero.

I follow a similar algorithm for the SDUD data. Specifically, I multiply the number of claims in each state-NDC-quarter cell by $POS-DIFF15_{jt}$ to estimate the number of claims with DIFFERENCE greater than zero. Similarly, I multiply Medicaid spending in the state-NDC-quarter cell by $DIFF-FRAC15_{jt}$.

The results from these analyses for the remaining 33 states and the District of Columbia are summarized in Tables 30A and 30B. For virtually every state, I list three sets of information – one that uses SMRF / MAX claims data, another that uses MSIS claims data, and a final one using the SDUD data. The format of the tables is the same as in Table 28 above. Consistent with

31 NDCs account for 80.6 percent of Medicaid spending. It therefore is not the case that these 34 states had on average have very low reimbursement per claim during this period.

the approach for the fifteen states described above, I do not estimate provider payments when using SDUD data.

Aggregating across these 34 states and employing the algorithms described above, I find that 2.534 million out of 3.226 million claims (78.6 percent) have a value of DIFFERENCE that is greater than zero. This information is listed in the second-to-last row of Table 28. The fraction with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero is similar to the corresponding fraction of 78.0 percent for the 15 states considered above.

My results further indicate that the total value of DIFFERENCE for Complaint products during the 1994Q1 to 2007Q4 period in these 34 states is \$8.251 million, which represents 25.1 percent of the \$32.841 million in Medicaid spending for these same states. This ratio is similar to the corresponding one of 24.1 percent for the 15 preceding states. The federal share of this DIFFERENCE is \$5.244 million and the number of pharmacy payments with one or more claims with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero is 928,746.

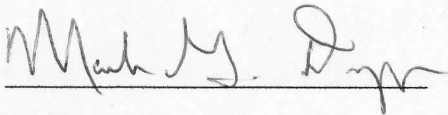
The final row of Table 28 summarizes the results of my NDC-based Medicaid analyses for the 49 states (including D.C.) considered. My results indicate that 8.641 million claims (78.2 percent of the total) have a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero. I also find a total value of DIFFERENCE of \$26.817 million (24.4 percent of total Medicaid spending), with the federal share of this equal to \$15.559 million. The total number of unique pharmacy payments with at least one claim with a value of DIFFERENCE greater than zero is 3.860 million. This final number is understated because it does not consider pharmacy payments for those state-NDC-quarter cells in which I use aggregate SDUD data.

XXIV. Conclusion

In this report I use data from several different sources to determine the amount by which spending by the federal-state Medicaid program would have changed if prices reflective of the actual prices at which Abbott was transacting business had been used for the AWP, WAC, and Direct Price of Abbott products. For my analyses of the Medicaid program, I focus on the 43 NDCs listed in the Complaint.

The results that I summarize above indicate that federal expenditures for the Medicaid program would have been \$15.559 million lower during the 1994Q1 to 2008Q1 period for the 43 NDCs listed in the Complaint. This dollar amount does not include the \$11.258 million impact on state governments' Medicaid expenditures.

At various stages in my analysis – indeed at virtually every step where I believed there were two or more acceptable ways to proceed in analyzing the Abbott transaction data and the Medicaid claims and SDUD data – I deliberately chose the conservative approach, that is, the approach that minimized the dollar difference and the number of provider payments and claims reported in the Executive Summary of this Report. My results are also conservative because I have ignored the effect on Medicaid HCPCS claims and have ignored any effect of Abbott AWP on the FUL or SMAC prices for drugs in the same group.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark G. Duggan", is written over a horizontal line.

Mark G. Duggan, Ph.D.

March 27, 2009

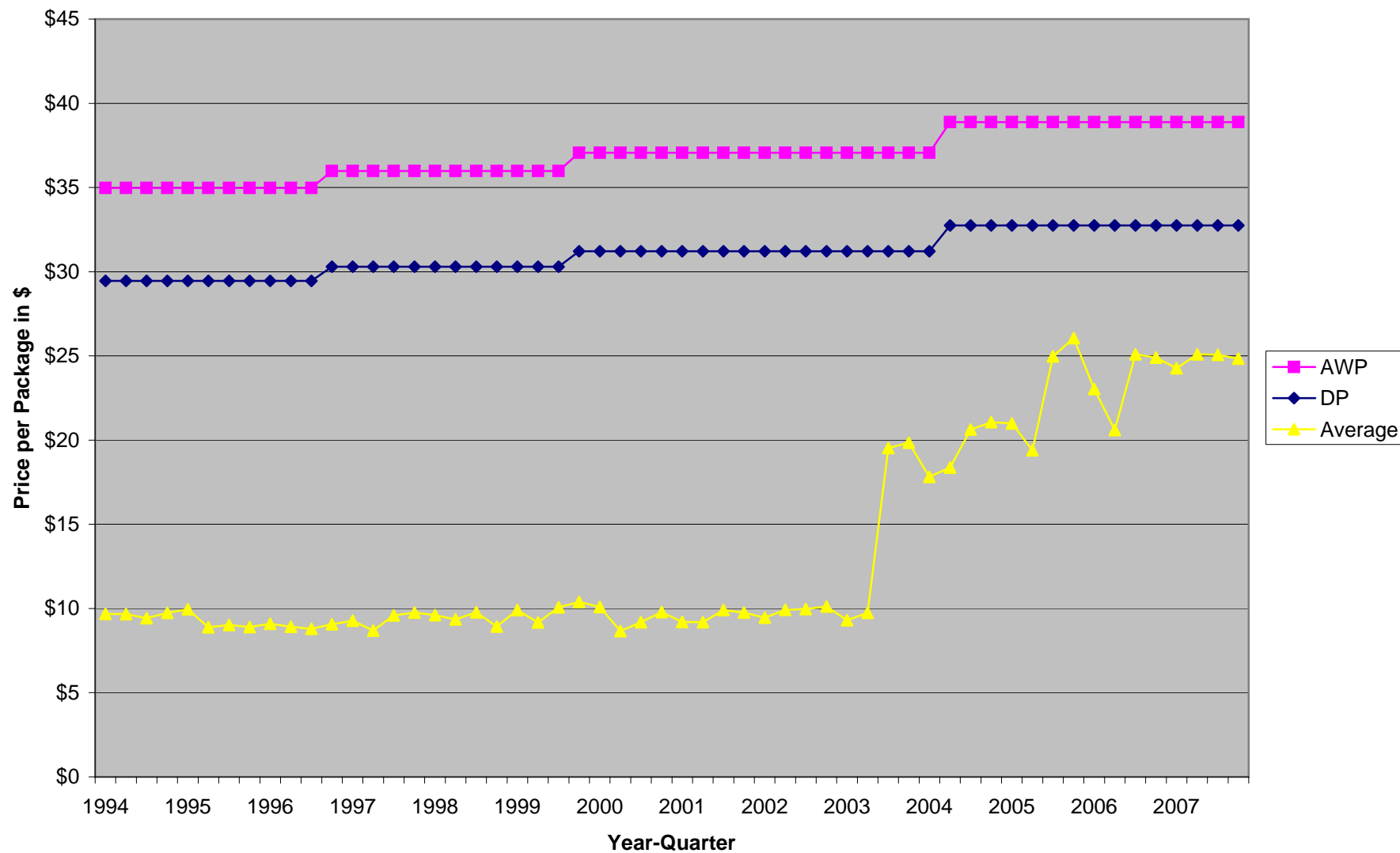
Figure 1: Abbott's FDB DP and AWP versus Abbott's Direct Avg Price for Erythromycin (00074632013)

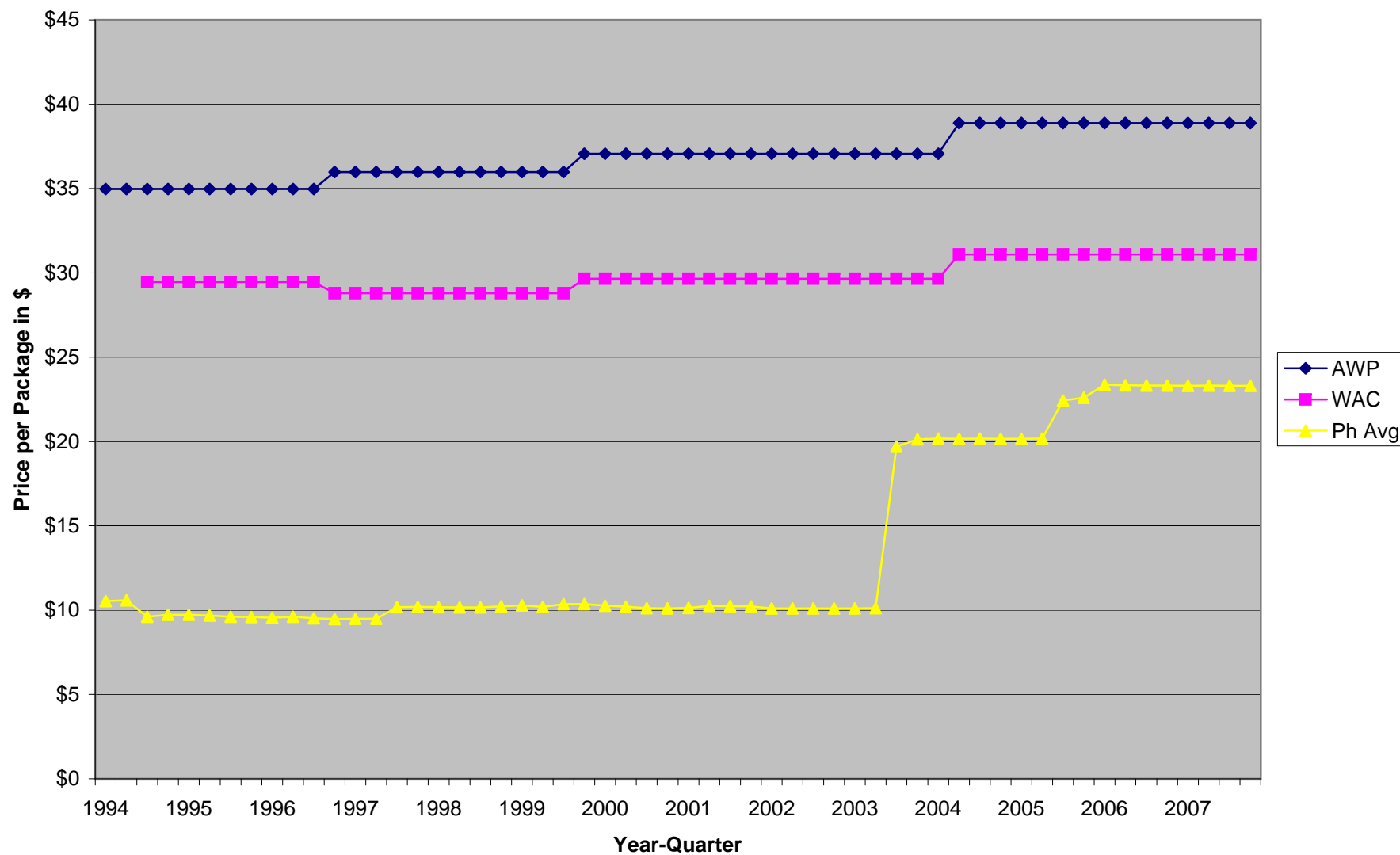
Figure 2: Abbott's FDB AWP and WAC vs. Indirect Avg Price for Pharm COTs for Erythromycin (00074632013)

Table 1: Direct Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by NDC

NDC	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Extprice	Sum of Chargebacks	Net	Price Per	Direct / Price	AWP / Price
00074258913	161,677	2,167,737	\$ 24,714.91	\$ (3,242.77)	\$ 21,472.14	\$9.91	1.98	2.35
00074258953	34,790	141,114	\$ 7,436.74	\$ (902.66)	\$ 6,534.08	\$46.30	2.01	2.38
00074374716	129,537	1,416,219	\$ 14,697.45	\$ (4,350.35)	\$ 10,347.10	\$7.31	2.39	2.84
00074374816	99,742	665,054	\$ 13,736.02	\$ (4,039.93)	\$ 9,696.09	\$14.58	2.23	2.65
00074572911	51,257	69,262	\$ 1,176.79	\$ (181.22)	\$ 995.57	\$14.37	1.50	1.78
00074572913	321,158	1,246,340	\$ 17,881.17	\$ (2,196.69)	\$ 15,684.48	\$12.58	1.56	1.85
00074572919	4,262	25,528	\$ 3,408.69	\$ (241.66)	\$ 3,167.03	\$124.06	1.40	1.66
00074572953	75,475	169,858	\$ 11,226.68	\$ (1,652.23)	\$ 9,574.45	\$56.37	1.65	1.96
00074622713	298,616	1,686,757	\$ 25,198.48	\$ (2,832.83)	\$ 22,365.64	\$13.26	1.72	2.05
00074630113	191,566	1,967,391	\$ 20,846.99	\$ (3,219.84)	\$ 17,627.14	\$8.96	2.42	2.88
00074630153	46,122	128,750	\$ 6,881.85	\$ (752.38)	\$ 6,129.46	\$47.61	2.21	2.63
00074630411	96,580	194,178	\$ 1,648.32	\$ (530.02)	\$ 1,118.30	\$5.76	4.03	4.78
00074630413	398,299	3,050,983	\$ 24,677.43	\$ (4,006.79)	\$ 20,670.64	\$6.78	3.13	3.72
00074630430	479	101,232	\$ 188.45	\$ (2.54)	\$ 185.91	\$1.84	3.46	4.11
00074630440	7,778	840,192	\$ 2,090.74	\$ (406.82)	\$ 1,683.93	\$2.00	4.23	5.02
00074630453	194,488	612,801	\$ 23,428.22	\$ (7,030.06)	\$ 16,398.16	\$26.76	3.76	4.47
00074630613	29,544	258,956	\$ 887.00	\$ (31.48)	\$ 855.52	\$3.30	1.22	1.44
00074630616	113,140	360,778	\$ 4,082.42	\$ (651.47)	\$ 3,430.96	\$9.51	1.84	2.18
00074631613	367,692	2,950,770	\$ 40,217.29	\$ (4,156.06)	\$ 36,061.24	\$12.22	1.82	2.16
00074632011	53,152	82,054	\$ 1,121.88	\$ (344.11)	\$ 777.77	\$9.48	3.50	4.16
00074632013	704,963	6,675,397	\$ 83,158.98	\$ (8,631.84)	\$ 74,527.14	\$11.16	2.80	3.32
00074632030	3,785	896,784	\$ 2,150.00	\$ (64.34)	\$ 2,085.66	\$2.33	4.47	5.31
00074632053	242,769	778,959	\$ 48,695.44	\$ (9,290.38)	\$ 39,405.06	\$50.59	2.93	3.48
00074632111	53,074	72,073	\$ 1,292.02	\$ (123.63)	\$ 1,168.40	\$16.21	2.33	2.77
00074632113	314,312	1,892,100	\$ 34,300.35	\$ (3,929.60)	\$ 30,370.75	\$16.05	2.23	2.65
00074632611	77,015	165,178	\$ 1,403.43	\$ (432.78)	\$ 970.65	\$5.88	2.80	3.32
00074632613	241,622	1,713,514	\$ 12,107.77	\$ (1,606.59)	\$ 10,501.18	\$6.13	2.03	2.41
00074632653	103,430	294,601	\$ 9,752.01	\$ (1,613.35)	\$ 8,138.65	\$27.63	2.14	2.54
00074634619	11,773	23,649	\$ 1,460.54	\$ (203.12)	\$ 1,257.42	\$53.17	2.13	2.53
00074634620	227,104	1,605,330	\$ 11,428.95	\$ (1,826.37)	\$ 9,602.59	\$5.98	2.05	2.44
00074634638	32,891	57,069	\$ 520.75	\$ (66.69)	\$ 454.07	\$7.96	1.79	2.13
00074634641	4,319	202,512	\$ 551.31	\$ (66.43)	\$ 484.88	\$2.39	2.05	2.43
00074634653	122,554	533,214	\$ 15,787.38	\$ (1,792.28)	\$ 13,995.11	\$26.25	2.22	2.64
00074636902	22,080	86,349	\$ 544.50	\$ (44.46)	\$ 500.04	\$5.79	1.22	1.45
00074636910	32,772	296,008	\$ 2,705.20	\$ (945.48)	\$ 1,759.72	\$5.94	2.21	2.63
00074637313	19,644	106,326	\$ 641.61	\$ (21.76)	\$ 619.85	\$5.83	1.24	1.47
00074637316	75,527	195,321	\$ 4,151.44	\$ (741.91)	\$ 3,409.54	\$17.46	1.87	2.22
00074715613	98,705	1,378,039	\$ 5,628.02	\$ (582.52)	\$ 5,045.50	\$3.66	2.94	3.49
00074715643	85,984	1,707,819	\$ 9,825.69	\$ (881.96)	\$ 8,943.73	\$5.24	3.04	3.61
00074715653	83,391	1,275,289	\$ 10,411.30	\$ (1,592.83)	\$ 8,818.46	\$6.91	3.02	3.59
00074803013	169,404	856,361	\$ 8,790.65	\$ (3,114.59)	\$ 5,676.06	\$6.63	2.26	2.68
00074803043	113,012	775,560	\$ 11,613.36	\$ (3,410.47)	\$ 8,202.89	\$10.58	2.10	2.49
00074803053	126,672	1,253,867	\$ 22,767.30	\$ (9,940.85)	\$ 12,826.45	\$10.23	2.85	3.39
Total	5,642,156	40,977,273	\$ 545,235.54	\$ (91,696.12)	\$ 453,539.42	Average	2.39	2.84

Dollar values are in thousands. Values exclude returns (instruction codes 60 through 64).

Table 2: Direct Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by Year-Quarter

Year	Quarter	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Extprice	Sum of Chargebacks	Net	# NDCs
1994	1	143,965	1,469,887	\$ 19,428.08	\$ (2,065.23)	\$ 17,362.85	40
1994	2	118,578	1,099,386	\$ 13,394.92	\$ (1,629.68)	\$ 11,765.24	40
1994	3	96,506	1,065,204	\$ 13,456.07	\$ (1,117.12)	\$ 12,338.95	40
1994	4	174,615	1,534,452	\$ 20,606.84	\$ (2,079.64)	\$ 18,527.20	40
1995	1	254,739	1,612,553	\$ 22,625.07	\$ (2,641.05)	\$ 19,984.02	40
1995	2	213,136	1,206,721	\$ 14,701.59	\$ (2,967.93)	\$ 11,733.66	40
1995	3	176,034	1,012,490	\$ 12,541.75	\$ (1,987.09)	\$ 10,554.67	43
1995	4	227,644	1,911,408	\$ 21,822.41	\$ (2,874.51)	\$ 18,947.90	43
1996	1	301,673	1,342,884	\$ 17,180.47	\$ (4,323.49)	\$ 12,856.99	43
1996	2	232,545	1,024,758	\$ 12,138.14	\$ (2,466.13)	\$ 9,672.01	43
1996	3	190,143	887,419	\$ 9,738.49	\$ (1,403.20)	\$ 8,335.29	43
1996	4	234,206	1,275,696	\$ 14,806.16	\$ (1,593.75)	\$ 13,212.40	43
1997	1	263,515	1,457,259	\$ 16,883.07	\$ (1,933.20)	\$ 14,949.87	43
1997	2	200,674	811,452	\$ 9,280.43	\$ (1,283.35)	\$ 7,997.08	43
1997	3	146,904	856,530	\$ 9,484.44	\$ (867.97)	\$ 8,616.47	43
1997	4	200,404	1,268,947	\$ 14,185.12	\$ (1,183.36)	\$ 13,001.76	43
1998	1	225,646	1,048,321	\$ 11,637.13	\$ (1,300.66)	\$ 10,336.47	43
1998	2	164,803	699,453	\$ 7,346.12	\$ (885.77)	\$ 6,460.35	43
1998	3	111,954	683,254	\$ 7,793.62	\$ (802.28)	\$ 6,991.34	43
1998	4	61,565	1,024,540	\$ 10,971.88	\$ (1,246.74)	\$ 9,725.14	43
1999	1	65,212	1,097,388	\$ 12,877.74	\$ (1,466.82)	\$ 11,410.92	43
1999	2	53,599	621,455	\$ 6,795.19	\$ (935.04)	\$ 5,860.15	43
1999	3	50,260	601,918	\$ 7,025.39	\$ (791.69)	\$ 6,233.70	43
1999	4	51,466	811,412	\$ 9,543.33	\$ (839.03)	\$ 8,704.30	43
2000	1	57,054	821,657	\$ 9,172.75	\$ (940.84)	\$ 8,231.90	43
2000	2	52,347	530,525	\$ 6,055.52	\$ (897.78)	\$ 5,157.73	43
2000	3	51,625	585,271	\$ 6,501.33	\$ (760.45)	\$ 5,740.88	43
2000	4	60,800	777,533	\$ 8,614.96	\$ (1,067.98)	\$ 7,546.98	43
2001	1	60,234	697,136	\$ 7,313.93	\$ (1,209.27)	\$ 6,104.66	43
2001	2	54,039	468,258	\$ 5,430.76	\$ (811.64)	\$ 4,619.12	43
2001	3	48,158	509,173	\$ 6,003.17	\$ (771.58)	\$ 5,231.60	42
2001	4	58,836	689,220	\$ 7,806.82	\$ (953.26)	\$ 6,853.56	42
2002	1	52,974	502,069	\$ 5,806.52	\$ (1,015.13)	\$ 4,791.39	42
2002	2	48,130	485,663	\$ 6,074.84	\$ (804.47)	\$ 5,270.37	40
2002	3	47,746	438,557	\$ 5,049.80	\$ (695.32)	\$ 4,354.47	39
2002	4	48,861	566,755	\$ 6,489.74	\$ (833.57)	\$ 5,656.17	33
2003	1	47,284	463,452	\$ 5,231.38	\$ (925.31)	\$ 4,306.08	34
2003	2	57,003	469,713	\$ 5,399.34	\$ (771.24)	\$ 4,628.10	33
2003	3	44,343	393,885	\$ 7,824.70	\$ (2,175.96)	\$ 5,648.73	32
2003	4	50,828	567,191	\$ 11,369.83	\$ (3,216.33)	\$ 8,153.50	33
2004	1	46,391	465,338	\$ 8,971.37	\$ (3,052.77)	\$ 5,918.60	32
2004	2	48,947	377,637	\$ 7,761.61	\$ (2,711.05)	\$ 5,050.56	31
2004	3	56,834	387,227	\$ 8,102.85	\$ (2,490.11)	\$ 5,612.73	31
2004	4	60,066	503,145	\$ 10,602.44	\$ (2,917.75)	\$ 7,684.69	31
2005	1	57,648	463,564	\$ 9,066.49	\$ (3,149.43)	\$ 5,917.05	31
2005	2	56,314	354,530	\$ 6,708.84	\$ (2,516.89)	\$ 4,191.95	31
2005	3	58,546	359,295	\$ 7,943.91	\$ (1,857.02)	\$ 6,086.89	31
2005	4	56,566	455,900	\$ 10,417.35	\$ (2,008.86)	\$ 8,408.49	32
2006	1	52,221	327,872	\$ 6,685.96	\$ (1,842.30)	\$ 4,843.66	30
2006	2	52,929	289,954	\$ 5,496.07	\$ (1,668.40)	\$ 3,827.67	30
2006	3	44,256	287,386	\$ 6,027.59	\$ (1,309.18)	\$ 4,718.42	30
2006	4	47,484	353,178	\$ 7,344.95	\$ (1,573.11)	\$ 5,771.85	30
2007	1	49,926	269,861	\$ 5,642.87	\$ (1,610.09)	\$ 4,032.78	30
2007	2	45,633	250,122	\$ 5,134.23	\$ (1,323.17)	\$ 3,811.07	28
2007	3	52,532	173,663	\$ 6,439.40	\$ (1,439.78)	\$ 4,999.62	30
2007	4	55,815	267,756	\$ 6,480.78	\$ (1,691.38)	\$ 4,789.40	28
Total		5,642,156	40,977,273	\$ 545,235.54	\$ (91,696.12)	\$ 453,539.42	43

Dollar values are in thousands. Values exclude returns (instruction codes 60 through 64).

Table 3: Direct Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by Instruction and Transaction Codes

Description	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Extprice	Sum of Chargebacks	Net	InstrCode	TransCode
Normal Billing	637,596	30,029,922	\$ 353,796.28	\$ -	\$ 353,796.29	0	1
Special Price Deal	215,411	5,238,159	\$ 110,750.77	\$ -	\$ 110,750.78	0	4
Manual Split Special Deal	57,444	1,877,137	\$ 37,586.78	\$ -	\$ 37,586.78	4	4
B.O. Shipment	42,974	2,532,432	\$ 35,679.30	\$ -	\$ 35,679.30	1	2
Manual Split	25,382	1,376,644	\$ 14,175.80	\$ -	\$ 14,175.80	4	1
Add. Prod. Charge	13,396	1,877	\$ 10,566.87	\$ -	\$ 10,566.87	7	1
B.O. Shipment 1**	1,988	157,164	\$ 1,851.28	\$ -	\$ 1,851.28	1	1
Bill-Do-Not-Ship	481	30,551	\$ 346.35	\$ -	\$ 346.35	5	1
Reverse 60 or 74	5,027	140,640	\$ 42.07	\$ -	\$ 42.07	13	1
Mch. Td By Sales Rep	66	1,963	\$ 36.15	\$ -	\$ 36.15	6	1
Normal Billing	12	411	\$ 8.30	\$ -	\$ 8.30	0	2
Manual Split 2****	6	186	\$ 3.92	\$ -	\$ 3.92	4	2
Exchange Account	1	0	\$ 1.74	\$ -	\$ 1.74	9	1
Back Order 4***	5	41	\$ 0.56	\$ -	\$ 0.56	1	4
Adjust Non-Prod Lines	11	0	\$ (2.25)	\$ -	\$ (2.25)	71	1
Mdse Td By Sales Rep	90	-2,690	\$ (58.48)	\$ -	\$ (58.48)	83	1
Short Ship	783	-38,644	\$ (493.89)	\$ -	\$ (493.89)	84	1
Customer Allowance	10,096	-368,746	\$ (837.00)	\$ -	\$ (837.00)	74	1
Adjust Product Price	280,181	0	\$ (18,220.14)	\$ -	\$ (18,220.14)	70	1
Chargeback*	4,351,206	226	\$ 1.13	\$ (91,696.12)	\$ (91,694.99)		1
Total	5,642,156	40,977,273	\$ 545,235.54	\$ (91,696.12)	\$ 453,539.42		

Dollar values are in thousands. Values exclude returns (instruction codes 60 through 64).

Note the category "Chargeback*" in this table is defined by the InstrCode and TransCode pair listed whereas PPD chargebacks (e.g., values listed in the "Sum of Chargebacks" column) are identified based on P1 and P2 branch codes.

Table 4: Direct Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by Class of Trade

COT Code Meaning	Code	# Obs	Sum of Units	Sum of Extprice	Sum of Cbacks	Net	Avg Ratio	# Ratios
WHOLESALE (FDA REGISTRY NUMBER MUST BE SHOWN ON CSM	W050	5,209,904	18,203,837	\$ 321,765.20	\$ (91,618.61)	\$ 230,146.59	1.037	2,054
CHAIN PHARMACY WAREHOUSE	A077	187,703	17,696,767	\$ 181,801.26	\$ -	\$ 181,801.26	0.967	1,356
KAISER HOSPITAL INPATIENT PHARMACY - NON-PROFIT HMO	HK21	3,850	2,282,745	\$ 10,926.30	\$ -	\$ 10,926.30	0.860	641
RETAIL PHARMACY	A003	122,814	475,365	\$ 6,989.32	\$ -	\$ 6,989.32	1.304	1,482
PHYSICIANS SUPPLY HOUSES	A012	7,278	443,668	\$ 5,637.17	\$ (0.03)	\$ 5,637.14	1.130	1,014
CHAIN PHARMACY	A007	25,707	360,239	\$ 3,762.40	\$ -	\$ 3,762.40	1.188	1,054
KAISER HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT PHARMACY - NON-PROFIT HMO	HK26	846	141,853	\$ 2,485.39	\$ -	\$ 2,485.39	0.782	255
DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER DEPOT	US60	1,680	283,895	\$ 1,364.53	\$ -	\$ 1,364.53	0.681	151
RESEARCH FOUNDATION AND PHARMACY MFG.	A073	1,342	54,133	\$ 1,208.27	\$ (17.34)	\$ 1,190.93	1.249	354
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPOT	US66	274	233,557	\$ 1,149.07	\$ -	\$ 1,149.07	0.805	130
DISTRIBUTOR	M060	5,185	62,522	\$ 871.73	\$ -	\$ 871.73	1.538	642
STATE UNIFORM PRICING	AW50	8,253	48,769	\$ 892.06	\$ (49.25)	\$ 842.80	1.169	610
MISC STATE-TAX SUPPORTED HOSP ADMIN OFFICES	TP26	1,601	64,353	\$ 577.13	\$ -	\$ 577.13	1.181	498
CITY OR COUNTY HOSPITAL	T022	7,618	56,319	\$ 517.60	\$ -	\$ 517.60	0.990	642
REMAINING 79 CLASSES OF TRADE	----	58,101	569,251	\$ 5,288.07	\$ (10.90)	\$ 5,277.17	0.981	1,434
Total		5,642,156	40,977,273	\$ 545,235.54	\$ (91,696.12)	\$ 453,539.42		

Dollar values are in thousands. Values exclude returns (instruction codes 60 through 64).

Table 5: Comparison of Price Statistics with Direct Price for Erythromycin 00074632013

Year	Quarter	WAC	All Direct Customers					Pharmacy Direct Customers			
			Direct Price	Avg Price	95th Pctile	# Customers	# Transactions	Avg Price	95th Pctile	# Customers	# Transactions
1994	1		29.450	9.682	12.150	2,078	10,549	11.543	12.150	1,186	1,282
1994	2		29.450	9.662	12.150	1,957	9,027	10.292	12.150	1,130	1,210
1994	3	29.450	29.450	9.433	12.150	1,981	8,942	12.835	29.450	1,248	1,318
1994	4	29.450	29.450	9.744	12.150	1,673	21,222	12.837	29.450	1,249	1,320
1995	1	29.450	29.450	9.960	14.094	1,897	32,934	16.551	29.450	1,520	1,620
1995	2	29.450	29.450	8.889	12.006	1,804	30,094	12.582	29.450	1,398	1,480
1995	3	29.450	29.450	9.022	11.555	1,811	23,176	11.498	29.450	1,406	1,479
1995	4	29.450	29.450	8.898	11.909	1,917	30,735	5.127	29.450	1,443	1,561
1996	1	29.450	29.450	9.091	11.366	1,888	47,396	10.535	29.450	1,471	1,546
1996	2	29.450	29.450	8.914	11.115	1,854	36,876	10.822	29.450	1,448	1,533
1996	3	29.450	29.450	8.791	10.993	1,700	26,473	10.318	25.920	1,260	1,335
1996	4	28.790	30.300	9.067	11.243	1,243	41,153	9.685	9.950	850	908
1997	1	28.790	30.300	9.282	11.620	1,558	44,088	9.649	9.950	1,114	1,199
1997	2	28.790	30.300	8.689	11.278	1,788	32,558	9.983	9.950	1,298	1,384
1997	3	28.790	30.300	9.589	11.759	1,693	24,375	10.626	10.650	1,181	1,283
1997	4	28.790	30.300	9.755	11.784	1,859	36,194	10.162	10.650	1,301	1,415
1998	1	28.790	30.300	9.601	11.632	2,230	44,071	10.394	10.650	1,663	1,799
1998	2	28.790	30.300	9.352	10.823	2,092	28,017	10.492	10.650	1,567	1,685
1998	3	28.790	30.300	9.765	11.366	964	15,593	9.911	10.650	593	676
1998	4	28.790	30.300	8.937	11.047	211	3,529	9.415	10.475	32	115
1999	1	28.790	30.300	9.905	11.808	237	3,572	9.600	10.597	34	123
1999	2	28.790	30.300	9.167	10.894	191	2,745	10.130	10.584	33	83
1999	3	28.790	30.300	10.080	12.389	183	2,899	10.146	10.841	27	71
1999	4	29.650	31.210	10.396	12.382	198	3,100	10.137	10.868	26	78
2000	1	29.650	31.210	10.082	12.357	205	3,392	10.125	10.841	33	84
2000	2	29.650	31.210	8.655	12.041	200	3,142	11.098	10.950	38	68
2000	3	29.650	31.210	9.186	11.480	159	2,851	10.064	10.732	19	36
2000	4	29.650	31.210	9.782	11.587	214	3,613	10.980	10.863	57	92
2001	1	29.650	31.210	9.205	10.862	207	3,374	11.559	31.210	47	70
2001	2	29.650	31.210	9.180	10.851	204	3,421	11.242	12.385	54	70
2001	3	29.650	31.210	9.914	12.219	195	3,118	10.769	12.400	37	52
2001	4	29.650	31.210	9.754	11.140	199	3,807	11.372	12.354	33	69
2002	1	29.650	31.210	9.453	11.043	201	3,618	10.773	12.385	37	67
2002	2	29.650	31.210	9.924	11.656	197	3,641	10.781	12.448	34	70
2002	3	29.650	31.210	9.971	12.510	170	3,179	11.779	10.406	14	58
2002	4	29.650	31.210	10.114	11.405	149	3,494	15.565	29.453	13	50
2003	1	29.650	31.210	9.307	10.330	139	3,223	10.071	10.366	7	42
2003	2	29.650	31.210	9.749	10.568	156	4,373	10.139	10.375	25	91
2003	3	29.650	31.210	19.528	23.977	138	3,170	19.810	20.230	11	33
2003	4	29.650	31.210	19.842	24.603	137	3,560	19.561	20.159	9	25
2004	1	29.650	31.210	17.817	21.482	131	3,060	20.008	20.103	9	27
2004	2	31.100	32.740	18.375	22.187	147	3,522	19.548	20.280	16	24
2004	3	31.100	32.740	20.630	30.909	141	4,496	20.088	20.193	11	28
2004	4	31.100	32.740	21.063	30.671	130	4,819	19.778	19.943	8	23
2005	1	31.100	32.740	20.993	30.812	142	4,216	19.825	20.078	15	38
2005	2	31.100	32.740	19.401	30.763	112	4,188	19.747	19.997	10	26
2005	3	31.100	32.740	24.969	30.788	121	4,736	25.914	30.645	14	37
2005	4	31.100	32.740	26.051	31.029	111	4,520	22.731	30.633	8	21
2006	1	31.100	32.740	23.036	30.757	104	4,288	22.649	22.915	6	20
2006	2	31.100	32.740	20.599	30.816	95	2,929	23.079	23.384	16	23
2006	3	31.100	32.740	25.093	30.950	77	2,371	23.277	23.384	7	17
2006	4	31.100	32.740	24.896	30.807	75	2,471	23.135	23.556	6	13
2007	1	31.100	32.740	24.264	30.857	74	2,360	22.879	23.195	5	19
2007	2	31.100	32.740	25.095	30.770	77	2,361	23.159	23.620	8	16
2007	3	31.100	32.740	25.064	30.816	87	2,656				
2007	4	31.100	32.740	24.841	30.835	77	2,806	22.085	23.620	8	13
Average		29.828		13.598	17.242	707	11,966	14.161	18.280	456	506

Table 6: Indirect Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by NDC

NDC	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Credits	Sum of Debits	Net	Price Per	AWP in 00Q4
00074258913	436,209	508,341	\$ 5,443.27	\$ (107.61)	\$ 5,335.66	\$10.50	\$23.24
00074258953	30,751	36,557	\$ 1,811.08	\$ (86.95)	\$ 1,724.13	\$47.16	\$110.38
00074374716	356,602	504,049	\$ 3,514.20	\$ (59.39)	\$ 3,454.81	\$6.85	\$20.76
00074374816	190,730	247,152	\$ 3,129.84	\$ (72.14)	\$ 3,057.71	\$12.37	\$38.67
00074572911	39,545	43,121	\$ 619.31	\$ (22.17)	\$ 597.14	\$13.85	\$25.61
00074572913	418,254	516,685	\$ 6,618.31	\$ (168.47)	\$ 6,449.83	\$12.48	\$23.24
00074572919	2,393	5,826	\$ 643.82	\$ (22.71)	\$ 621.11	\$106.61	\$205.52
00074572953	61,673	80,385	\$ 4,764.55	\$ (161.95)	\$ 4,602.59	\$57.26	\$110.38
00074622713	573,783	744,081	\$ 10,383.02	\$ (203.25)	\$ 10,179.77	\$13.68	\$27.15
00074630113	341,624	406,922	\$ 3,823.46	\$ (120.14)	\$ 3,703.32	\$9.10	\$25.77
00074630153	34,934	46,934	\$ 2,166.14	\$ (84.72)	\$ 2,081.42	\$44.35	\$124.98
00074630411	82,884	126,861	\$ 663.11	\$ (16.50)	\$ 646.60	\$5.10	\$27.55
00074630413	716,831	1,079,669	\$ 8,228.10	\$ (174.78)	\$ 8,053.32	\$7.46	\$25.18
00074630430	231	3,049	\$ 5.57	\$ (0.19)	\$ 5.38	\$1.76	\$7.55
00074630440	6,140	300,116	\$ 629.86	\$ (12.48)	\$ 617.38	\$2.06	\$10.07
00074630453	210,717	369,276	\$ 10,015.11	\$ (250.46)	\$ 9,764.66	\$26.44	\$119.58
00074630613	16,590	49,706	\$ 156.00	\$ (1.63)	\$ 154.37	\$3.11	\$4.77
00074630616	107,332	149,996	\$ 1,383.24	\$ (28.32)	\$ 1,354.92	\$9.03	\$20.76
00074631613	635,628	994,269	\$ 12,634.31	\$ (263.13)	\$ 12,371.18	\$12.44	\$26.35
00074632011	41,577	45,943	\$ 333.02	\$ (12.50)	\$ 320.52	\$6.98	\$39.44
00074632013	1,439,401	1,772,426	\$ 22,601.69	\$ (380.98)	\$ 22,220.71	\$12.54	\$37.06
00074632030	3,326	43,306	\$ 113.41	\$ (0.57)	\$ 112.85	\$2.61	\$12.35
00074632053	294,164	420,525	\$ 21,834.33	\$ (545.46)	\$ 21,288.87	\$50.62	\$176.05
00074632111	41,648	51,145	\$ 817.80	\$ (20.90)	\$ 796.90	\$15.58	\$44.88
00074632113	566,727	778,692	\$ 13,697.13	\$ (263.39)	\$ 13,433.74	\$17.25	\$42.50
00074632611	75,264	117,845	\$ 628.01	\$ (11.04)	\$ 616.97	\$5.24	\$19.53
00074632613	430,948	626,554	\$ 4,131.77	\$ (68.10)	\$ 4,063.67	\$6.49	\$14.78
00074632653	92,070	134,767	\$ 3,565.05	\$ (107.08)	\$ 3,457.97	\$25.66	\$70.24
00074634619	9,049	11,728	\$ 656.89	\$ (54.39)	\$ 602.49	\$51.37	\$134.42
00074634620	369,794	586,414	\$ 3,592.72	\$ (73.01)	\$ 3,519.71	\$6.00	\$14.58
00074634638	24,297	34,428	\$ 261.51	\$ (9.24)	\$ 252.27	\$7.33	\$16.96
00074634641	3,327	107,352	\$ 270.01	\$ (6.78)	\$ 263.23	\$2.45	\$5.83
00074634653	121,192	167,063	\$ 4,738.35	\$ (150.28)	\$ 4,588.07	\$27.46	\$69.29
00074636902	16,428	30,363	\$ 164.28	\$ (6.00)	\$ 158.28	\$5.21	\$8.38
00074636910	26,969	170,580	\$ 1,109.81	\$ (21.94)	\$ 1,087.86	\$6.38	\$15.61
00074637313	8,985	21,305	\$ 118.30	\$ (1.28)	\$ 117.02	\$5.49	\$8.57
00074637316	64,478	88,120	\$ 1,446.72	\$ (41.12)	\$ 1,405.59	\$15.95	\$38.67
00074715613	176,490	384,864	\$ 1,357.47	\$ (39.21)	\$ 1,318.27	\$3.43	\$12.77
00074715643	157,342	392,148	\$ 1,980.18	\$ (59.86)	\$ 1,920.32	\$4.90	\$18.88
00074715653	144,514	447,566	\$ 2,822.04	\$ (77.25)	\$ 2,744.79	\$6.13	\$24.82
00074803013	145,152	438,320	\$ 2,529.13	\$ (63.66)	\$ 2,465.47	\$5.62	\$17.75
00074803043	97,398	337,645	\$ 3,036.46	\$ (77.65)	\$ 2,958.81	\$8.76	\$26.37
00074803053	107,655	700,959	\$ 6,567.80	\$ (170.80)	\$ 6,397.00	\$9.13	\$34.63
Total	8,721,046	14,123,053	\$ 175,006.15	\$ (4,119.47)	\$ 170,886.69	-	-

Dollar values are in thousands.

Table 7: Indirect Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by Year-Quarter

Year	Quarter	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Credits	Sum of Debits	Net	# NDCs
1994	1	105,004	263,521	\$ 2,490.68	\$ (39.98)	\$ 2,450.69	36
1994	2	80,757	200,164	\$ 1,990.83	\$ (50.63)	\$ 1,940.21	37
1994	3	85,193	176,239	\$ 1,891.80	\$ (33.06)	\$ 1,858.74	39
1994	4	172,125	370,161	\$ 4,237.12	\$ (67.81)	\$ 4,169.31	39
1995	1	218,257	465,763	\$ 5,506.27	\$ (133.31)	\$ 5,372.96	39
1995	2	166,126	343,270	\$ 3,959.13	\$ (77.35)	\$ 3,881.77	39
1995	3	146,170	276,331	\$ 3,406.91	\$ (97.18)	\$ 3,309.73	42
1995	4	239,170	489,553	\$ 5,634.56	\$ (122.81)	\$ 5,511.75	42
1996	1	238,312	471,592	\$ 5,534.85	\$ (130.42)	\$ 5,404.43	42
1996	2	187,284	351,826	\$ 4,136.21	\$ (90.41)	\$ 4,045.80	42
1996	3	149,656	251,982	\$ 2,893.74	\$ (74.89)	\$ 2,818.85	43
1996	4	223,749	364,122	\$ 4,258.75	\$ (93.39)	\$ 4,165.37	43
1997	1	221,042	381,937	\$ 4,401.60	\$ (81.00)	\$ 4,320.60	43
1997	2	162,879	263,888	\$ 2,972.33	\$ (64.45)	\$ 2,907.87	43
1997	3	129,571	207,134	\$ 2,458.66	\$ (49.34)	\$ 2,409.32	43
1997	4	173,259	272,685	\$ 3,226.17	\$ (54.36)	\$ 3,171.81	43
1998	1	183,972	295,063	\$ 3,400.08	\$ (75.50)	\$ 3,324.57	43
1998	2	123,208	188,880	\$ 2,141.46	\$ (59.48)	\$ 2,081.98	43
1998	3	115,850	185,238	\$ 2,139.98	\$ (62.62)	\$ 2,077.36	43
1998	4	144,524	303,811	\$ 3,433.85	\$ (123.24)	\$ 3,310.61	43
1999	1	173,604	350,465	\$ 3,859.00	\$ (76.41)	\$ 3,782.59	43
1999	2	120,668	225,277	\$ 2,479.75	\$ (47.78)	\$ 2,431.98	43
1999	3	106,825	191,326	\$ 2,205.13	\$ (69.77)	\$ 2,135.36	43
1999	4	145,635	275,929	\$ 3,108.83	\$ (49.76)	\$ 3,059.07	43
2000	1	154,652	265,440	\$ 2,937.47	\$ (147.64)	\$ 2,789.82	43
2000	2	185,272	236,445	\$ 2,937.81	\$ (383.70)	\$ 2,554.12	43
2000	3	159,329	225,304	\$ 2,595.20	\$ (193.39)	\$ 2,401.82	43
2000	4	187,340	279,927	\$ 3,119.24	\$ (137.08)	\$ 2,982.15	43
2001	1	200,887	312,121	\$ 3,355.52	\$ (121.66)	\$ 3,233.86	43
2001	2	150,627	224,803	\$ 2,458.38	\$ (53.89)	\$ 2,404.50	43
2001	3	137,108	201,456	\$ 2,204.59	\$ (55.95)	\$ 2,148.64	42
2001	4	181,771	270,021	\$ 2,934.92	\$ (68.40)	\$ 2,866.53	42
2002	1	190,317	285,530	\$ 2,879.00	\$ (49.86)	\$ 2,829.14	41
2002	2	143,374	208,583	\$ 2,309.78	\$ (42.13)	\$ 2,267.65	38
2002	3	131,862	183,423	\$ 2,071.02	\$ (54.13)	\$ 2,016.89	36
2002	4	157,103	218,989	\$ 2,367.37	\$ (34.40)	\$ 2,332.97	33
2003	1	167,790	233,806	\$ 2,462.78	\$ (31.91)	\$ 2,430.87	34
2003	2	139,724	196,602	\$ 2,094.37	\$ (40.49)	\$ 2,053.88	33
2003	3	146,528	200,137	\$ 2,980.81	\$ (84.34)	\$ 2,896.47	32
2003	4	196,617	271,363	\$ 4,050.32	\$ (77.99)	\$ 3,972.33	31
2004	1	184,907	251,168	\$ 3,770.88	\$ (81.93)	\$ 3,688.95	31
2004	2	161,076	217,316	\$ 3,181.31	\$ (70.19)	\$ 3,111.12	31
2004	3	154,116	207,864	\$ 3,040.41	\$ (80.76)	\$ 2,959.65	31
2004	4	175,037	236,741	\$ 3,454.30	\$ (74.43)	\$ 3,379.87	31
2005	1	195,766	267,798	\$ 3,846.43	\$ (59.63)	\$ 3,786.80	31
2005	2	152,152	210,700	\$ 3,008.39	\$ (28.07)	\$ 2,980.32	31
2005	3	124,871	172,828	\$ 2,788.29	\$ (30.73)	\$ 2,757.56	30
2005	4	140,707	203,054	\$ 3,358.01	\$ (36.63)	\$ 3,321.38	30
2006	1	148,280	200,811	\$ 3,429.92	\$ (40.05)	\$ 3,389.87	30
2006	2	124,316	172,232	\$ 2,903.27	\$ (37.83)	\$ 2,865.44	30
2006	3	111,639	150,817	\$ 2,526.33	\$ (27.96)	\$ 2,498.36	30
2006	4	128,487	172,382	\$ 2,941.49	\$ (28.99)	\$ 2,912.50	30
2007	1	135,698	179,445	\$ 3,026.90	\$ (40.29)	\$ 2,986.62	30
2007	2	113,744	149,716	\$ 2,467.75	\$ (25.52)	\$ 2,442.23	28
2007	3	111,087	168,174	\$ 2,834.26	\$ (35.22)	\$ 2,799.04	27
2007	4	116,022	181,900	\$ 2,901.95	\$ (19.36)	\$ 2,882.59	25
Total		8,721,046	14,123,053	\$ 175,006.15	\$ (4,119.47)	\$ 170,886.69	43

Dollar values are in thousands.

Table 8: Indirect Transaction Data: Observations and Revenues by Class of Trade

COT Code Meaning	Code	# Observations	Sum of Units	Sum of Credits	Sum of Debits	Net	Avg Ratio	# Ratios
RETAIL PHARMACY	A003	3,562,067	4,381,986	\$ 64,054.87	\$ (1,856.57)	\$ 62,198.30	1.085	1,747
CHAIN PHARMACY	A007	3,197,641	3,532,170	\$ 46,317.32	\$ (1,051.48)	\$ 45,265.84	1.018	1,643
CHAIN PHARMACY WAREHOUSE	A077	17,073	847,346	\$ 12,747.27	\$ (21.50)	\$ 12,725.77	1.011	670
NON-PROFIT HOSPITAL	H021	551,894	837,783	\$ 7,253.48	\$ (219.58)	\$ 7,033.90	0.967	1,793
MILITARY HOSPITALS	US32	103,304	985,138	\$ 7,129.32	\$ (99.61)	\$ 7,029.71	0.770	1,551
CLOSED PHARMACY	M070	161,493	235,289	\$ 3,486.31	\$ (100.08)	\$ 3,386.24	1.097	1,791
KAISER HOSP OUTPATIENT PHARMACY - NON-PROFIT HMO	HK26	88,786	312,312	\$ 3,232.10	\$ (53.03)	\$ 3,179.07	0.789	942
		149,137	392,823	\$ 2,938.33	\$ (80.19)	\$ 2,858.14	0.981	705
HMO OUTPATIENT PHARMACY - NON-PROFIT	HH26	49,218	274,626	\$ 2,714.94	\$ (24.96)	\$ 2,689.98	0.978	1,149
HMO OUTPATIENT PHARMACY (PROFIT)	MH26	83,284	222,225	\$ 2,504.71	\$ (35.81)	\$ 2,468.90	0.897	1,270
DSH HOSPITALS ELIGIBLE FOR PHS PRICING	GV11	64,931	240,149	\$ 2,360.40	\$ (36.36)	\$ 2,324.04	0.901	1,851
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSP	US31	29,851	292,713	\$ 2,096.51	\$ (29.47)	\$ 2,067.05	0.767	1,338
V.A. HOSPITALS	US30	58,360	177,747	\$ 1,872.59	\$ (22.18)	\$ 1,850.41	0.791	1,456
CITY OR COUNTY HOSPITAL	T022	134,224	217,134	\$ 1,861.33	\$ (64.45)	\$ 1,796.88	0.975	1,618
PROFIT HOSPITAL	M021	99,062	152,525	\$ 1,460.35	\$ (48.94)	\$ 1,411.41	1.011	1,575
RESEARCH FOUNDATION AND PHARMACY MFG.	A073	5,443	55,303	\$ 1,408.00	\$ (32.44)	\$ 1,375.56	1.045	892
STATE HOSPITAL	TP25	38,628	110,098	\$ 1,172.30	\$ (22.70)	\$ 1,149.60	0.959	1,368
MISC STATE-TAX SUPPORTED HOSP ADMIN OFFICES	TP26	24,622	88,093	\$ 1,052.91	\$ (25.22)	\$ 1,027.69	0.916	1,199
STATE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS	TP28	28,435	74,691	\$ 1,026.09	\$ (17.17)	\$ 1,008.92	0.885	1,249
REMAINING 78 CLASSES OF TRADE	----	273,593	692,902	\$ 8,317.01	\$ (277.75)	\$ 8,039.28	0.927	2,025
Total		8,721,046	14,123,053	\$ 175,006.15	\$ (4,119.47)	\$ 170,886.69		

Dollar values are in thousands.

Table 9: Most Frequent Wholesalers in Abbott Direct Transaction Data

Wholesaler Name	# Obs	Sum of Units	Sum of Extprice	Sum of Cbacks	Net
MCKESSON	1,611,695	5,194,019	\$ 99,591.43	\$ (28,567.35)	\$ 71,024.08
AMERISOURCE-BERGEN-BRUNSWIG	1,678,752	5,569,750	\$ 94,752.42	\$ (29,040.78)	\$ 65,711.64
CARDINAL-BINDLEY	705,918	3,217,619	\$ 56,305.89	\$ (17,268.65)	\$ 39,037.23
WHITMIRE	329,487	1,139,701	\$ 17,869.05	\$ (5,254.23)	\$ 12,614.82
MORRIS & DICKSON	84,268	277,920	\$ 4,475.08	\$ (898.62)	\$ 3,576.46
HD SMITH	68,825	218,870	\$ 4,015.22	\$ (914.92)	\$ 3,100.30
KINRAY	45,527	207,220	\$ 3,559.38	\$ (779.27)	\$ 2,780.11
D & K	53,530	159,441	\$ 2,942.65	\$ (598.93)	\$ 2,343.73
FRANK W KERR	61,391	170,004	\$ 2,962.25	\$ (1,009.26)	\$ 1,952.99
WALSH	47,943	176,386	\$ 2,872.51	\$ (1,116.74)	\$ 1,755.76
MCQUEARY	33,423	101,657	\$ 1,808.54	\$ (431.93)	\$ 1,376.61
C D SMITH	45,358	74,301	\$ 1,150.65	\$ (246.66)	\$ 903.98
NC MUTUAL	36,762	71,947	\$ 1,221.46	\$ (326.20)	\$ 895.26
FOXMEYER	31,500	50,128	\$ 1,024.83	\$ (218.19)	\$ 806.64
OTHER	375,525	1,574,874	\$ 27,213.84	\$ (4,946.86)	\$ 22,266.98
Total	5,209,904	18,203,837	\$ 321,765.20	\$ (91,618.61)	\$ 230,146.59

Dollar values are in thousands. No wholesalers in the 'other' category have more than 25,000 transactions.

Table 10: Comparison of Price Statistics with AWP for Erythromycin 00074632013

Year	Quarter	AWP	All Indirect Customers				Pharmacy Indirect Customers			
			Avg Price	95th Pctile	# Customers	# Transactions	Avg Price	95th Pctile	# Customers	# Transactions
1994	1	34.970	6.942	10.570	2,132	6,967	10.541	10.690	1,160	3,721
1994	2	34.970	7.512	10.570	2,101	6,009	10.583	10.690	1,272	3,473
1994	3	34.970	7.867	9.950	4,047	9,897	9.613	9.950	3,071	7,261
1994	4	34.970	8.445	9.950	6,907	23,368	9.721	9.950	5,644	19,309
1995	1	34.970	8.553	9.950	8,484	31,527	9.730	9.950	7,079	26,858
1995	2	34.970	8.585	9.950	8,068	24,496	9.681	9.950	6,869	21,086
1995	3	34.970	8.589	9.950	7,762	19,756	9.608	9.950	6,608	16,837
1995	4	34.970	8.712	9.950	10,728	36,143	9.593	9.950	9,289	31,684
1996	1	34.970	8.799	9.950	11,572	39,430	9.543	9.950	10,125	35,150
1996	2	34.970	9.081	9.950	10,498	31,053	9.608	9.950	9,377	28,001
1996	3	34.970	8.854	9.950	9,641	24,335	9.512	9.950	8,568	21,778
1996	4	35.980	8.925	9.950	12,733	42,480	9.479	9.950	11,378	38,563
1997	1	35.980	8.909	9.950	12,508	38,848	9.491	9.950	11,242	35,644
1997	2	35.980	9.051	9.950	10,192	28,862	9.484	9.950	9,296	26,714
1997	3	35.980	9.615	10.650	9,409	23,140	10.177	10.650	8,611	21,366
1997	4	35.980	9.731	10.650	11,095	34,575	10.190	10.650	10,176	32,206
1998	1	35.980	9.728	10.650	11,666	38,339	10.186	10.650	10,718	35,879
1998	2	35.980	9.709	10.650	9,538	23,568	10.159	10.650	8,805	21,949
1998	3	35.980	9.716	10.650	9,589	21,703	10.165	10.650	8,841	20,169
1998	4	35.980	9.704	10.650	10,661	24,379	10.219	10.650	9,779	22,543
1999	1	35.980	9.784	10.650	10,561	25,576	10.290	10.650	9,697	23,629
1999	2	35.980	9.759	10.650	8,945	19,455	10.192	10.650	8,208	17,896
1999	3	35.980	9.941	10.950	8,577	17,567	10.359	10.950	7,919	16,289
1999	4	37.060	9.907	10.950	10,633	27,213	10.363	10.950	9,756	25,284
2000	1	37.060	9.835	10.950	11,543	29,137	10.274	10.950	10,663	27,256
2000	2	37.060	9.903	10.950	11,056	27,126	10.203	10.950	10,358	25,664
2000	3	37.060	9.835	10.950	11,051	23,977	10.125	10.950	10,350	22,560
2000	4	37.060	9.833	10.950	13,167	31,546	10.104	10.950	12,311	29,690
2001	1	37.060	9.860	10.950	13,511	33,967	10.133	10.950	12,648	31,939
2001	2	37.060	9.973	10.950	12,284	24,760	10.253	10.950	11,521	23,243
2001	3	37.060	10.060	10.470	12,234	22,447	10.239	10.470	11,482	21,073
2001	4	37.060	10.054	10.470	15,529	32,833	10.224	10.470	14,529	30,773
2002	1	37.060	9.945	10.470	16,736	35,604	10.109	10.470	15,481	33,046
2002	2	37.060	9.891	10.470	16,635	28,013	10.097	10.470	14,906	25,417
2002	3	37.060	9.928	10.470	13,999	24,507	10.105	10.470	12,879	22,602
2002	4	37.060	9.946	10.470	16,329	31,118	10.103	10.470	15,245	29,011
2003	1	37.060	9.921	10.470	16,982	34,100	10.104	10.470	15,719	31,586
2003	2	37.060	9.954	10.470	15,004	27,335	10.113	10.470	13,941	25,379
2003	3	37.060	18.804	20.280	14,163	23,920	19.699	20.280	12,982	21,814
2003	4	37.060	19.416	20.280	17,260	34,023	20.132	20.280	15,737	31,082
2004	1	37.060	19.732	20.280	16,279	30,250	20.172	20.280	14,953	27,598
2004	2	38.880	19.731	20.280	14,371	24,354	20.162	20.280	13,137	22,124
2004	3	38.880	19.745	20.280	13,597	22,051	20.170	20.280	12,357	19,867
2004	4	38.880	19.831	20.280	15,355	26,964	20.169	20.280	14,057	24,487
2005	1	38.880	19.857	20.280	17,429	33,303	20.166	20.280	15,998	30,376
2005	2	38.880	19.814	20.280	14,255	23,310	20.171	20.280	12,900	20,966
2005	3	38.880	21.725	23.620	11,702	18,118	22.434	23.620	10,638	16,267
2005	4	38.880	21.863	23.620	13,100	21,951	22.599	23.620	11,976	19,795
2006	1	38.880	22.779	23.620	13,929	23,694	23.367	23.620	12,594	21,312
2006	2	38.880	22.730	23.620	11,996	18,203	23.333	23.620	10,819	16,269
2006	3	38.880	22.698	23.620	10,628	15,581	23.321	23.620	9,591	13,959
2006	4	38.880	22.740	23.620	12,399	19,161	23.327	23.620	11,166	17,094
2007	1	38.880	22.730	23.620	12,531	19,831	23.311	23.620	11,460	17,936
2007	2	38.880	22.770	23.620	10,904	16,009	23.321	23.620	9,903	14,451
2007	3	38.880	22.773	23.620	10,938	15,376	23.299	23.620	9,872	13,766
2007	4	38.880	22.711	23.620	11,725	16,509	23.299	23.832	10,645	14,821
Average		36.906	13.175	14.206	11,726	25,496	13.806	14.214	10,648	23,152

Table 11: Medicaid Spending on Abbott Complaint NDCs by State, NDC, and Yr-Quarter: CMS SDUD Data

A. Breakdown by State					B. Breakdown by NDC			C. Breakdown by Year-Quarter				
State	# Scripts	Paid	Cumulative		NDC	# Scripts	Paid	YrQuart	# Scripts	Paid		
								1	1994,1	507,787	\$4,861	
								2	1994,2	376,345	\$3,619	
								3	1994,3	294,241	\$2,766	
1	CA	2,841,702	\$29,385	26.01%				4	1994,4	378,127	\$3,572	
2	TX	764,629	\$8,469	33.51%				5	1995,1	416,034	\$3,921	
3	NY	685,432	\$7,373	40.03%				6	1995,2	323,437	\$3,061	
4	IL	530,951	\$5,489	44.89%	1	00074632013	1,622,184	\$18,556	7	1995,3	284,603	\$2,745
5	FL	451,944	\$4,945	49.27%	2	00074631613	1,260,112	\$13,106	8	1995,4	375,172	\$3,891
6	KY	369,545	\$4,217	53.00%	3	00074374716	859,536	\$7,116	9	1996,1	424,963	\$4,627
7	GA	361,337	\$3,705	56.28%	4	00074632053	461,961	\$5,286	10	1996,2	330,170	\$3,548
8	PA	330,214	\$3,348	59.24%	5	00074622713	487,239	\$4,833	11	1996,3	254,371	\$2,664
9	NC	290,643	\$3,225	62.10%	6	00074630413	473,616	\$4,740	12	1996,4	323,615	\$3,405
10	MA	342,625	\$3,208	64.94%	7	00074715643	262,488	\$4,727	13	1997,1	352,863	\$3,682
11	LA	256,409	\$3,134	67.71%	8	00074258913	481,587	\$4,626	14	1997,2	231,013	\$2,285
12	MO	233,565	\$2,736	70.13%	9	00074634620	550,985	\$4,419	15	1997,3	181,004	\$1,789
13	MI	302,362	\$2,402	72.26%	10	00074634653	552,193	\$4,363	16	1997,4	254,527	\$2,630
14	AL	171,887	\$1,942	73.98%	11	00074630113	393,902	\$4,179	17	1998,1	270,064	\$2,805
15	WV	189,722	\$1,845	75.61%	12	00074715653	195,130	\$4,146	18	1998,2	193,367	\$2,021
16	WA	187,588	\$1,754	77.16%	13	00074632113	324,549	\$4,070	19	1998,3	150,013	\$1,570
17	VA	166,079	\$1,724	78.69%	14	00074374816	326,789	\$3,630	20	1998,4	213,904	\$2,249
18	IN	135,927	\$1,374	79.91%	15	00074715613	252,203	\$3,552	21	1999,1	234,734	\$2,465
19	MN	102,170	\$1,359	81.11%	16	00074634619	428,113	\$3,359	22	1999,2	162,842	\$1,703
20	SC	132,631	\$1,348	82.30%	17	00074632613	412,727	\$3,320	23	1999,3	131,197	\$1,373
21	AR	113,739	\$1,321	83.47%	18	00074572913	268,732	\$2,638	24	1999,4	179,631	\$1,868
22	TN	135,232	\$1,318	84.64%	19	00074630453	184,171	\$1,877	25	2000,1	177,965	\$1,895
23	IA	118,627	\$1,305	85.79%	20	00074803053	65,065	\$1,568	26	2000,2	131,304	\$1,429
24	WI	128,319	\$1,288	86.93%	21	00074630616	174,449	\$1,455	27	2000,3	118,012	\$1,291
25	OK	110,545	\$1,217	88.01%	22	00074803043	55,949	\$1,150	28	2000,4	163,547	\$1,820
26	NJ	120,569	\$1,210	89.08%	23	00074803013	66,305	\$1,046	29	2001,1	179,241	\$2,070
27	ME	106,611	\$1,178	90.12%	24	00074632653	122,786	\$1,027	30	2001,2	132,373	\$1,544
28	MS	111,157	\$1,175	91.16%	25	00074630613	95,626	\$709	31	2001,3	110,060	\$1,262
29	CO	88,394	\$829	91.90%	26	00074630153	66,773	\$702	32	2001,4	149,742	\$1,715
30	CT	76,411	\$820	92.62%	27	00074637316	64,898	\$697	33	2002,1	159,612	\$1,854
31	OR	71,450	\$795	93.33%	28	00074572953	65,194	\$643	34	2002,2	130,081	\$1,490
32	KS	65,325	\$733	93.98%	29	00074258953	45,804	\$444	35	2002,3	112,618	\$1,272
33	UT	56,552	\$691	94.59%	30	00074636910	9,244	\$182	36	2002,4	141,095	\$1,608
34	MD	72,328	\$690	95.20%	31	00074637313	13,874	\$146	37	2003,1	148,367	\$1,701
35	NM	54,195	\$624	95.75%	32	00074632011	10,970	\$120	38	2003,2	128,469	\$1,441
36	NE	62,670	\$623	96.30%	33	00074636902	8,596	\$104	39	2003,3	121,724	\$1,343
37	ID	42,043	\$539	96.78%	34	00074632611	11,710	\$84	40	2003,4	167,133	\$1,866
38	MT	42,312	\$450	97.18%	35	00074572911	8,653	\$83	41	2004,1	156,942	\$1,776
39	VT	41,552	\$424	97.55%	36	00074630411	7,070	\$65	42	2004,2	131,319	\$1,504
40	NH	37,439	\$390	97.90%	37	00074634638	8,928	\$59	43	2004,3	108,701	\$1,260
41	NV	28,737	\$352	98.21%	38	00074632030	3,208	\$37	44	2004,4	132,494	\$1,566
42	HI	31,028	\$323	98.50%	39	00074572919	3,335	\$33	45	2005,1	144,367	\$1,714
43	RI	33,317	\$323	98.78%	40	00074632111	2,470	\$28	46	2005,2	124,581	\$1,461
44	AK	21,135	\$321	99.07%	41	00074634641	2,872	\$23	47	2005,3	103,893	\$1,206
45	DE	25,268	\$266	99.30%	42	00074630440	1,778	\$20	48	2005,4	121,476	\$1,410
46	SD	19,194	\$236	99.51%	43	00074630430	949	\$9	49	2006,1	88,098	\$984
47	ND	18,007	\$213	99.70%					50	2006,2	73,801	\$805
48	DC	17,401	\$187	99.86%					51	2006,3	55,622	\$622
49	WY	17,804	\$153	100.00%					52	2006,4	71,324	\$797
									53	2007,1	70600	\$763
									54	2007,2	54780	\$584
									55	2007,3	52157	\$570
									56	2007,4	51584	\$577
									57	2008,1	57617	\$650
Total	10714723	\$112,976	1		Total	10714723	\$112,976	Total	10714723	\$112,976		

Dollar amounts are in thousands of dollars.

Table 12A: Comparison of Abbott CMS State Drug Utilization and MAX Claims Data: 1999 - 2004

State	SDUD Data			MAX Data			% Pd Diff
	Paid	Scripts	# Quarts	Paid	Claims	# Quarts	
CA	\$8,826.50	790,778	24	\$7,479.85	1,425,291	24	-15.3
TX	\$3,532.33	300,900	24	\$3,604.51	306,086	24	2.0
NY	\$2,891.06	269,030	24	\$2,872.41	265,546	24	-0.6
IL	\$2,016.02	182,659	24	\$2,048.26	189,660	24	1.6
FL	\$1,989.25	168,730	24	\$2,012.58	170,751	24	1.2
KY	\$1,395.68	117,935	24	\$1,400.80	133,789	24	0.4
LA	\$1,333.17	103,798	24	\$1,328.59	103,567	24	-0.3
GA	\$1,301.99	130,134	24	\$1,291.46	129,290	24	-0.8
MA	\$1,233.17	130,141	24	\$1,155.76	127,515	24	-6.3
MO	\$1,104.85	89,806	24	\$1,072.44	121,068	24	-2.9
NC	\$1,095.15	94,596	23	\$1,141.84	98,636	24	4.3
TN	\$959.54	95,776	19	\$1,174.23	417,108	23	22.4
PA	\$729.71	67,052	23	\$732.73	67,253	24	0.4
AL	\$716.46	63,580	24	\$723.30	64,743	24	1.0
IN	\$638.38	57,900	23	\$692.02	81,309	24	8.4
WA	\$593.42	63,961	24	\$595.97	64,802	24	0.4
AR	\$555.89	47,244	23	\$666.10	52,615	24	19.8
WV	\$555.30	52,710	23	\$613.10	57,773	24	10.4
SC	\$552.12	53,874	24	\$528.43	54,316	24	-4.3
MI	\$494.67	59,238	23	\$509.50	60,317	24	3.0
OK	\$484.87	41,638	24	\$535.90	59,505	24	10.5
ME	\$481.50	41,564	24	\$499.97	42,678	24	3.8
VA	\$470.50	42,607	24	\$468.54	59,299	24	-0.4
IA	\$464.85	32,866	18	\$606.15	44,272	24	30.4
MS	\$435.27	39,977	20	\$519.84	47,718	24	19.4
MN	\$432.73	23,716	23	\$389.19	54,508	24	-10.1
WI	\$356.78	36,396	24	\$352.69	56,771	24	-1.1
OR	\$299.14	25,536	24	\$287.04	25,322	24	-4.0
KS	\$280.57	23,800	22	\$320.11	32,709	24	14.1
NJ	\$274.52	27,133	24	\$273.70	62,926	24	-0.3
CO	\$263.91	32,620	23	\$339.45	29,539	24	28.6
NE	\$237.20	21,300	24	\$248.86	22,249	24	4.9
UT	\$213.33	16,959	23	\$214.47	16,999	24	0.5
ID	\$212.11	15,757	24	\$247.30	18,108	24	16.6
CT	\$191.12	16,939	24	\$182.13	16,141	24	-4.7
NV	\$154.75	12,260	23	\$161.17	12,995	24	4.2
MT	\$154.17	13,147	24	\$159.19	13,466	24	3.3
AK	\$145.30	9,039	24	\$143.21	8,848	24	-1.4
NH	\$134.65	12,513	23	\$150.73	14,057	24	11.9
NM	\$132.50	10,976	24	\$122.32	37,171	24	-7.7
VT	\$127.18	11,334	22	\$259.71	25,195	24	104.2
HI	\$124.95	11,441	23	\$124.78	37,696	24	-0.1
RI	\$100.12	9,407	24	\$99.99	19,465	24	-0.1
SD	\$91.15	6,781	24	\$93.67	6,971	24	2.8
MD	\$87.65	11,352	24	\$92.46	44,176	24	5.5
DE	\$73.13	6,795	20	\$93.76	8,751	24	28.2
WY	\$72.61	5,946	24	\$64.31	5,368	20	-11.4
ND	\$72.59	5,923	24	\$74.19	6,040	24	2.2
DC	\$34.60	3,639	23	\$36.47	3,911	24	5.4
Total	\$39,118.38	3,509,203	-	\$38,805.14	4,824,289	-	-0.8

Paid amounts are in thousands of dollars.

Table 12B: Comparison of Abbott CMS State Drug Utilization and SMRF Claims Data: 1996 - 1998

State	SDUD Data			SMRF Data			% Pd Diff
	Paid	Scripts	# Quarts	Paid	Claims	# Quarts	
CA	\$10,032.51	951,586	12	\$5,120.98	521,966	8	-49.0
TX	\$2,250.16	204,042	12				
NY	\$2,221.37	198,448	12				
IL	\$1,502.69	150,181	12				
KY	\$1,317.13	115,220	12	\$1,255.78	110,356	12	-4.7
FL	\$1,285.02	123,167	12	\$1,295.78	123,883	12	0.8
PA	\$1,130.74	111,472	12	\$1,095.68	107,946	12	-3.1
MA	\$1,061.33	118,178	12				
GA	\$1,058.91	98,775	12	\$1,133.14	107,747	12	7.0
NC	\$996.98	87,228	10				
LA	\$885.75	73,712	12				
MI	\$807.44	99,317	12	\$787.31	95,358	12	-2.5
WV	\$646.75	66,582	12				
MO	\$595.10	55,424	11	\$635.61	62,425	12	6.8
VA	\$577.47	56,129	12				
AL	\$490.81	45,567	12				
WA	\$472.37	53,011	12	\$447.24	50,895	12	-5.3
WI	\$374.71	37,454	12	\$369.07	37,009	12	-1.5
MN	\$364.95	33,941	12	\$379.24	33,070	12	3.9
NJ	\$359.60	36,626	12	\$339.26	34,322	12	-5.7
SC	\$340.17	32,476	10				
ME	\$325.49	29,616	12	\$321.50	29,212	12	-1.2
MS	\$311.37	28,943	12	\$326.61	30,003	12	4.9
AR	\$303.67	25,470	11	\$354.71	28,750	12	16.8
NM	\$277.53	24,255	12	\$264.22	22,981	12	-4.8
IA	\$253.58	38,488	11	\$499.77	42,177	12	97.1
OK	\$252.10	23,241	12				
MD	\$247.60	25,125	12				
CT	\$235.71	21,398	12				
CO	\$227.68	20,585	9	\$324.14	28,958	12	42.4
KS	\$215.65	19,166	10	\$278.31	24,567	12	29.1
UT	\$213.47	17,226	12	\$209.87	16,962	12	-1.7
OR	\$172.54	15,470	12				
NE	\$168.01	17,546	11				
IN	\$163.73	16,204	4	\$528.30	57,734	12	222.7
VT	\$142.92	14,491	11	\$161.44	16,169	12	13.0
ID	\$137.41	11,088	10	\$159.19	12,917	12	15.9
MT	\$135.03	13,825	12	\$139.79	13,299	12	3.5
NH	\$106.27	9,981	9	\$152.21	14,381	12	43.2
DE	\$94.61	8,887	11	\$98.17	9,243	12	3.8
RI	\$81.36	9,683	11				
HI	\$72.81	7,551	12				
NV	\$70.62	5,770	9				
DC	\$67.26	6,317	11				
SD	\$65.78	5,682	12				
ND	\$59.61	5,067	12	\$62.64	5,375	12	5.1
AK	\$54.12	4,341	12	\$55.94	4,440	12	3.4
WY	\$48.52	5,922	12	\$71.47	6,088	12	47.3
Total-Partial	\$20,869.17	2,009,548	-	\$16,867.34	1,648,233	-	-19.2
Total-All	\$33,276.45	3,179,874	-				

Paid amounts are in thousands of dollars.

Table 12C: Comparison of Abbott CMS State Drug Utilization and SMRF Claims Data: 1994 - 1995

State	SDUD Data			SMRF Data			
	Paid	Scripts	# Quarts	Paid	Claims	# Quarts	% Paid Diff
CA	\$8,202.76	920,996	8	\$7,025.56	757,488	8	-14.4
TX	\$1,559.48	158,086	8				
NY	\$1,505.22	137,302	6				
PA	\$1,236.94	126,989	8	\$1,180.25	120,710	8	-4.6
IL	\$1,172.30	123,282	7				
KY	\$1,053.24	96,880	8	\$1,110.43	101,527	8	5.4
FL	\$1,023.82	105,749	7	\$1,149.87	118,536	8	12.3
GA	\$990.71	96,149	8	\$1,036.16	99,662	8	4.6
MI	\$871.68	117,147	8	\$864.70	115,253	8	-0.8
NC	\$761.93	75,890	8				
MA	\$720.05	73,244	7				
MO	\$612.60	61,847	7	\$667.28	70,353	8	8.9
VA	\$537.00	55,043	8				
WA	\$520.05	56,257	7	\$556.19	59,857	8	6.9
WV	\$499.04	55,599	8				
NJ	\$490.05	48,440	8	\$539.07	52,813	8	10.0
LA	\$448.01	42,290	7				
AL	\$446.10	38,307	8	\$440.08	37,877	8	-1.3
WI	\$423.45	42,245	8	\$372.40	37,239	8	-12.1
MN	\$420.03	37,753	8	\$418.95	36,987	8	-0.3
IN	\$412.24	46,000	6	\$540.30	56,513	8	31.1
IA	\$383.95	32,816	7	\$412.21	37,289	8	7.4
CT	\$351.81	34,245	8				
MD	\$316.79	30,992	8				
MS	\$272.74	26,922	8	\$264.00	25,926	8	-3.2
SC	\$271.76	29,493	8				
OR	\$264.02	25,327	8				
ME	\$232.67	23,891	8	\$579.15	20,476	8	148.9
OK	\$230.35	21,440	8				
AR	\$224.77	20,255	8	\$208.80	18,622	8	-7.1
CO	\$210.49	21,443	5	\$290.70	29,858	8	38.1
NM	\$198.52	17,740	6				
UT	\$182.23	15,524	7	\$204.59	17,438	8	12.3
KS	\$144.74	14,438	5	\$239.37	23,373	8	65.4
NE	\$143.27	16,779	8				
VT	\$134.19	14,082	7	\$147.42	15,432	8	9.9
MT	\$122.37	12,580	8	\$112.48	11,506	8	-8.1
RI	\$122.05	12,356	6	\$52.30	5,205	4	-57.2
NH	\$118.96	11,688	8	\$116.97	11,428	8	-1.7
ID	\$110.06	9,428	8				
HI	\$88.95	8,852	6				
NV	\$77.20	6,732	8				
DC	\$75.49	6,602	8				
DE	\$66.21	6,554	8	\$65.48	6,455	8	-1.1
ND	\$61.89	5,536	8	\$60.22	5,323	8	-2.7
AK	\$52.42	4,174	8	\$51.65	4,105	8	-1.5
SD	\$52.31	4,767	8				
TN	\$11.89	1,527	1				
WY	\$7.80	4,068	6	\$54.60	4,883	8	600.3
Total-Partial	\$19,041.15	2,021,086	-	\$18,761.16	1,902,134	-	-1.5
Total-All	\$28,436.59	2,955,746	-				

Paid amounts are in thousands of dollars.

Table 13A: Breakdown of California Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2001

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	26	\$272	1994	1	6,682	\$64,317
00074258953	2	\$22	1994	2	79,094	\$733,596
00074374716	123,432	\$928,746	1994	3	79,950	\$735,253
00074374816	26,521	\$286,495	1994	4	109,103	\$1,001,869
00074572913	22	\$198	1995	1	116,511	\$1,021,521
00074572953	1	\$10	1995	2	96,331	\$863,056
00074622713	18,761	\$201,585	1995	3	80,172	\$736,568
00074630113	3,461	\$36,807	1995	4	122,494	\$1,237,801
00074630153	2,031	\$21,516	1996	1	118,173	\$1,262,945
00074630411	26	\$259	1996	2	85,767	\$934,693
00074630413	14,829	\$159,989	1996	3	68,807	\$738,021
00074630430	34	\$313	1996	4	87,353	\$980,647
00074630440	149	\$1,368	1997	1	54,861	\$636,324
00074630453	4,427	\$49,692	1997	2	24,587	\$245,894
00074630613	2,947	\$25,937	1997	3	30,139	\$300,797
00074630616	25,976	\$193,376	1997	4	63,918	\$638,295
00074631613	499,687	\$5,248,353	1998	1	57,104	\$565,105
00074632011	57	\$730	1998	2	39,995	\$399,281
00074632013	22,045	\$273,486	1998	3	30,137	\$303,518
00074632030	412	\$5,132	1998	4	40,125	\$396,554
00074632053	10,017	\$126,440	1999	1	43,145	\$430,517
00074632111	9	\$86	1999	2	27,244	\$269,337
00074632113	14,606	\$213,385	1999	3	21,836	\$217,628
00074632611	218	\$1,714	1999	4	31,827	\$319,128
00074632613	17,339	\$139,962	2000	1	30,093	\$311,343
00074632653	9,022	\$73,546	2000	2	20,425	\$214,463
00074634619	37,178	\$296,684	2000	3	18,810	\$196,811
00074634620	335,337	\$2,687,573	2000	4	30,548	\$341,371
00074634638	378	\$2,590	2001	1	34,183	\$414,689
00074634641	1,357	\$9,833	2001	2	21,958	\$263,086
00074634653	375,007	\$2,994,921	2001	3	17,989	\$212,775
00074636902	660	\$7,836	2001	4	22,157	\$253,743
00074636910	1,596	\$32,902	Total		1,711,518	\$17,240,944
00074637313	451	\$6,678				
00074637316	7,719	\$79,396				
00074715613	42,591	\$631,215				
00074715643	48,924	\$982,600				
00074715653	30,050	\$789,367				
00074803013	11,427	\$187,921				
00074803043	8,156	\$168,484				
00074803053	14,630	\$373,525				
Total	1,711,518	\$17,240,944				

Table 13B: The Impact of Alternative Price Statistics on Medicaid Spending in California

Price Statistic Used	# w/DIFF>0	% w/DIFF>0	Total Difference	# Pharm. Payments	Federal Difference
Avg. Pharmacy	1,660,641	97.61%	\$5,022,585	616,035	\$2,531,035
95th Percentile Pharmacy	1,119,002	65.77%	\$3,055,627	473,848	\$1,545,510
1.25 * Avg. Pharmacy	1,631,982	95.92%	\$3,647,672	609,266	\$1,837,222
1.25 * Avg. All Customer	1,665,068	97.87%	\$4,296,600	616,422	\$2,162,129
1.25 * Avg. Pharm Unweighted	1,556,098	91.46%	\$2,732,293	594,640	\$1,375,005

Table 13C: California MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2002-2004

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter					
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount		
00074258913	4,385	\$306	2002	1	70,757	\$356,398		
00074258953	313	\$0	2002	2	47,671	\$246,204		
00074374716	107,119	\$247,264	2002	3	40,556	\$206,098		
00074374816	25,041	\$121,474	2002	4	55,361	\$270,054		
00074572911	1	\$0	2003	1	69,626	\$336,920		
00074572913	2,570	\$189	2003	2	50,924	\$233,986		
00074572919	4	\$0	2003	3	43,341	\$202,196		
00074572953	108	\$10	2003	4	72,026	\$323,002		
00074622713	16,380	\$114,690	2004	1	65,026	\$303,135		
00074630113	4,728	\$29,184	2004	2	43,217	\$217,694		
00074630153	887	\$5,665	2004	3	34,297	\$210,973		
00074630411	3	\$19	2004	4	46,213	\$297,049		
00074630413	7,524	\$40,955	Total		639,015	\$3,203,709		
00074630430	8	\$85						
00074630440	22	\$63						
00074630453	7,640	\$53,421						
00074630613	827	\$2,659						
00074630616	7,878	\$13,395						
00074631613	140,229	\$843,383						
00074632011	18	\$82						
00074632013	56,060	\$364,545						
00074632030	117	\$270						
00074632053	32,927	\$187,096						
00074632111	1	\$0						
00074632113	11,285	\$73,792						
00074632611	81	\$495						
00074632613	9,656	\$53,572						
00074632653	3,881	\$20,396						
00074634619	3,008	\$12,447						
00074634620	59,573	\$268,389						
00074634638	75	\$305						
00074634641	53	\$347						
00074634653	29,463	\$133,005						
00074636902	57	\$602						
00074636910	122	\$1,346						
00074637313	178	\$1,193						
00074637316	1,855	\$6,698						
00074715613	26,394	\$132,329						
00074715643	44,397	\$245,195						
00074715653	33,555	\$217,071						
00074803013	127	\$2,258						
00074803043	187	\$3,831						
00074803053	278	\$5,683						
Total	639,015	\$3,203,709						

Table 13D: California MSIS Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2005

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	1,481	\$120	2005	1	71,100	\$353,108
00074258953	40	\$0	2005	2	56,881	\$286,307
00074374716	31,150	\$92,600	2005	3	28,009	\$190,945
00074374816	7,957	\$37,918	Total		155,990	\$830,360
00074572913	727	\$79				
00074572953	33	\$10				
00074622713	5,601	\$36,163				
00074630113	2,755	\$13,812				
00074630153	206	\$1,302				
00074630413	736	\$203				
00074630453	2,015	\$11,231				
00074630613	143	\$694				
00074630616	1,776	\$5,462				
00074631613	33,485	\$230,083				
00074632013	12,367	\$90,885				
00074632053	7,878	\$45,814				
00074632111	1	\$0				
00074632113	1,386	\$886				
00074632611	2	\$0				
00074632613	2,913	\$16,478				
00074632653	849	\$5,363				
00074634619	27	\$10				
00074634620	15,080	\$81,053				
00074634638	19	\$0				
00074634653	5,394	\$33,658				
00074636902	26	\$137				
00074636910	17	\$56				
00074637313	51	\$190				
00074637316	472	\$2,147				
00074715613	5,277	\$27,923				
00074715643	9,543	\$50,437				
00074715653	6,331	\$41,637				
00074803013	31	\$194				
00074803043	105	\$1,654				
00074803053	116	\$2,161				
Total	155,990	\$830,360				

Table 13E: California Medicaid Spending by NDC and Yr-Quart for 1994Q1 and 2005Q4-2008Q1

SMRF: 1994Q1			SDUD: 2005Q4 - 2008Q1		
NDC	# of Scripts	Paid Amount	NDC	# of Scripts	Paid Amount
00074374716	2,445	\$19,327	00074258913	429	\$3,365
00074374816	382	\$4,266	00074258953	15	\$106
00074630413	1	\$14	00074374716	31,084	\$314,129
00074630613	13	\$104	00074374816	5,003	\$71,560
00074630616	71	\$561	00074572913	196	\$1,654
00074631613	6,398	\$65,358	00074572953	13	\$121
00074632613	1	\$11	00074622713	4,395	\$56,893
00074634619	38	\$337	00074630113	1,508	\$18,430
00074634620	12,480	\$104,676	00074630153	97	\$1,486
00074634638	4	\$25	00074630413	688	\$8,624
00074634641	1	\$9	00074630453	919	\$12,504
00074634653	921	\$7,873	00074630613	82	\$911
00074636902	33	\$386	00074630616	1,024	\$10,388
00074636910	5	\$83	00074631613	27,794	\$376,675
00074637313	1	\$13	00074632013	7,677	\$119,822
00074637316	33	\$357	00074632030	1	\$13
00074803013	598	\$9,040	00074632053	2,890	\$43,578
00074803043	344	\$6,046	00074632113	530	\$6,490
00074803053	806	\$15,894	00074632613	1,876	\$20,502
			00074632653	491	\$5,239
Total	24,575	\$234,380	00074634620	8,902	\$94,411
			00074634653	3,840	\$41,554
			00074636902	32	\$519
			00074636910	47	\$957
			00074637313	13	\$215
			00074637316	348	\$4,961
			00074715613	2,238	\$39,315
			00074715643	2,298	\$33,115
			00074715653	2,377	\$56,095
			00074803013	22	\$649
			00074803043	19	\$619
			00074803053	34	\$1,217
			Total	106,882	\$1,346,117

Year-Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year-Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
1994Q1	24,575	\$234,380	2005Q4	25,644	\$341,214
			2006Q1	10,452	\$127,539
Total	24,575	\$234,380	2006Q2	7,657	\$90,448
			2006Q3	6,748	\$82,108
			2006Q4	13,307	\$160,444
			2007Q1	8,905	\$104,131
			2007Q2	5,977	\$69,534
			2007Q3	7,811	\$100,943
			2007Q4	10,183	\$133,607
			2008Q1	10,198	\$136,150
			Total	106,882	\$1,346,117

Table 14A: Breakdown of Texas Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2005

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	41,068	\$409,257	1994	2	2	\$27
00074258953	1,190	\$12,147	1995	1	21	\$243
00074374716	99,158	\$784,249	1995	2	119	\$1,565
00074374816	31,080	\$317,388	1995	3	7,082	\$72,150
00074572913	19,397	\$202,120	1995	4	22,871	\$238,216
00074572953	4,930	\$50,203	1996	1	23,442	\$247,021
00074622713	14,072	\$162,996	1996	2	15,247	\$160,005
00074630113	32,494	\$337,655	1996	3	13,261	\$136,808
00074630153	3,052	\$31,059	1996	4	19,223	\$200,809
00074630413	16,604	\$150,197	1997	1	20,251	\$211,388
00074630453	2,161	\$18,163	1997	2	13,680	\$141,946
00074630613	3	\$0	1997	3	9,924	\$103,406
00074630616	10,102	\$81,235	1997	4	17,176	\$199,159
00074631613	36,603	\$383,578	1998	1	21,574	\$255,039
00074632013	63,427	\$799,313	1998	2	14,992	\$176,568
00074632053	828	\$11,836	1998	3	12,509	\$144,911
00074632113	9,136	\$125,710	1998	4	17,490	\$206,016
00074632613	9,404	\$83,520	1999	1	20,313	\$242,883
00074632653	202	\$1,974	1999	2	11,918	\$140,160
00074634620	16,981	\$145,684	1999	3	10,996	\$126,202
00074634653	12,465	\$103,055	1999	4	15,591	\$181,772
00074636902	644	\$7,768	2000	1	13,763	\$160,371
00074636910	394	\$6,477	2000	2	9,901	\$113,491
00074637316	2,997	\$31,463	2000	3	8,869	\$100,330
00074715613	55,751	\$736,735	2000	4	14,153	\$167,033
00074715643	46,125	\$744,194	2001	1	14,810	\$176,168
00074715653	29,431	\$563,808	2001	2	9,364	\$110,914
00074803013	4,176	\$58,753	2001	3	8,549	\$101,272
00074803043	3,417	\$66,287	2001	4	12,294	\$148,451
00074803053	2,505	\$62,665	2002	1	14,213	\$173,551
Total	569,797	\$6,489,488	2002	2	10,949	\$132,049
			2002	3	10,126	\$120,028
			2002	4	15,501	\$183,489
			2003	1	15,872	\$189,106
			2003	2	11,678	\$137,784
			2003	3	10,091	\$117,176
			2003	4	16,042	\$181,373
			2004	1	13,735	\$156,080
			2004	2	9,605	\$108,005
			2004	3	9,021	\$102,320
			2004	4	11,604	\$134,390
			2005	1	13,974	\$165,171
			2005	2	9,609	\$111,698
			2005	3	7,971	\$91,922
			2005	4	10,421	\$121,027
			Total		569,797	\$6,489,488

Table 14B: Texas SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-1995

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,366	\$22,352	1994	1	26,098	\$254,626
00074258953	250	\$2,383	1994	2	17,225	\$182,902
00074374716	3,526	\$26,220	1994	3	16,752	\$154,529
00074374816	1,175	\$11,889	1994	4	21,259	\$202,474
00074572913	14,643	\$138,457	1995	1	24,768	\$232,402
00074572953	3,466	\$33,190	1995	2	15,576	\$156,722
00074622713	1,893	\$19,992	1995	3	14,217	\$144,614
00074630113	14,547	\$150,852	Total		135,895	\$1,328,269
00074630153	2,002	\$21,049				
00074630413	4,185	\$37,642				
00074630453	626	\$5,048				
00074630616	23,021	\$179,963				
00074631613	10,512	\$100,362				
00074632013	15,732	\$166,111				
00074632113	1,545	\$15,743				
00074632613	2,367	\$20,133				
00074634620	6,675	\$51,546				
00074634653	7,608	\$57,973				
00074636902	227	\$2,350				
00074636910	449	\$5,022				
00074637316	7,015	\$69,530				
00074803013	4,857	\$59,650				
00074803043	3,676	\$63,096				
00074803053	3,532	\$67,713				
Total	135,895	\$1,328,269				

Table 14C: Texas SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2006-2008

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	5,721	\$61,889	2006	1	8,817	\$100,568
00074258953	122	\$1,373	2006	2	6,559	\$71,643
00074374716	24,834	\$211,601	2006	3	5,214	\$53,816
00074374816	9,304	\$101,202	2006	4	7,271	\$73,143
00074572913	405	\$4,483	2007	1	7,149	\$70,431
00074622713	4,549	\$57,279	2007	2	5,341	\$51,084
00074630113	3,535	\$37,932	2007	3	4,880	\$49,459
00074630153	86	\$909	2007	4	7,115	\$81,120
00074630413	366	\$3,632	2008	1	7,032	\$82,232
00074630453	13	\$124	Total		59,378	\$633,496
00074630616	389	\$4,319				
00074631613	1,327	\$14,652				
00074632013	1,097	\$17,193				
00074632053	19	\$314				
00074632113	315	\$5,982				
00074632613	2,004	\$19,116				
00074632653	9	\$86				
00074634620	977	\$8,555				
00074634653	17	\$162				
00074636902	20	\$291				
00074636910	16	\$275				
00074637316	54	\$730				
00074715613	2,443	\$43,433				
00074715643	587	\$10,338				
00074715653	1,169	\$27,625				
Total	59,378	\$633,496				

Table 15A: Breakdown of New York Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2007

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	23,886	\$238,893	1994	1	33,433	\$334,570
00074258953	891	\$9,211	1994	2	28,309	\$282,605
00074374716	38,359	\$335,462	1994	3	24,065	\$245,490
00074374816	15,811	\$194,032	1994	4	33,585	\$340,363
00074572913	12,270	\$124,494	1995	1	32,836	\$380,603
00074572919	102	\$1,140	1995	2	22,934	\$262,980
00074572953	1,732	\$17,925	1995	3	17,984	\$202,299
00074622713	137,053	\$1,424,107	1995	4	26,114	\$300,696
00074630113	38,966	\$420,679	1996	1	23,813	\$271,530
00074630153	2,764	\$30,499	1996	2	20,050	\$225,975
00074630413	38,857	\$424,799	1996	3	17,020	\$185,103
00074630430	154	\$1,705	1996	4	23,968	\$265,274
00074630440	928	\$10,890	1997	1	21,030	\$236,287
00074630453	19,561	\$185,654	1997	2	17,075	\$187,552
00074630613	603	\$6,602	1997	3	14,181	\$155,064
00074630616	7,762	\$65,264	1997	4	17,423	\$197,339
00074631613	31,626	\$319,488	1998	1	17,668	\$200,648
00074632013	126,994	\$1,587,167	1998	2	12,816	\$143,324
00074632030	228	\$3,117	1998	3	13,061	\$141,698
00074632053	27,266	\$329,731	1998	4	18,813	\$199,556
00074632113	21,166	\$273,714	1999	1	19,640	\$209,769
00074632613	134,772	\$1,117,444	1999	2	13,557	\$143,326
00074632653	23,841	\$190,699	1999	3	11,795	\$126,081
00074634619	106	\$860	1999	4	15,684	\$169,877
00074634620	19,514	\$157,842	2000	1	13,948	\$149,955
00074634638	36	\$329	2000	2	11,181	\$121,028
00074634641	195	\$1,669	2000	3	9,587	\$104,016
00074634653	9,131	\$76,691	2000	4	12,418	\$137,499
00074636902	1,014	\$15,205	2001	1	12,430	\$143,060
00074636910	756	\$12,766	2001	2	9,550	\$109,179
00074637313	153	\$1,846	2001	3	8,101	\$91,734
00074637316	2,110	\$23,618	2001	4	11,435	\$130,634
00074715613	5,121	\$76,188	2002	1	12,306	\$143,069
00074715643	5,197	\$99,057	2002	2	9,474	\$106,183
00074715653	4,883	\$110,227	2002	3	8,483	\$93,576
00074803013	4,790	\$89,105	2002	4	10,293	\$113,935
00074803043	5,151	\$134,091	2003	1	10,356	\$110,333
00074803053	5,782	\$166,355	2003	2	9,694	\$100,474
Total	769,531	\$8,278,563	2003	3	8,468	\$87,115
			2003	4	11,135	\$113,696
			2004	1	10,018	\$105,904
			2004	2	8,868	\$90,745
			2004	3	7,931	\$83,437
			2004	4	9,649	\$100,123
			2005	1	9,819	\$103,082
			2005	2	8,144	\$80,352
			2005	3	6,729	\$61,609
			2005	4	8,048	\$74,615
			2006	1	7,179	\$67,685
			2006	2	6,107	\$56,344
			2006	3	4,818	\$42,426
			2006	4	5,857	\$52,131
			2007	1	5,727	\$52,206
			2007	2	4,794	\$43,312
			2007	3	130	\$1,099
Total					769,531	\$8,278,563

Table 15B: The Impact of Alternative Price Statistics on Medicaid Spending in New York

Price Statistic Used	# w/DIFF>0	% w/DIFF>0	Total Difference	# Pharm. Payments	Federal Difference
Avg. Pharmacy	497,366	66.67%	\$2,027,656	354,438	\$1,018,172
95th Percentile Pharmacy	495,853	66.47%	\$1,982,714	353,300	\$995,556
1.25 * Avg. Pharmacy	479,826	64.32%	\$1,689,289	341,352	\$848,022
1.25 * Avg. All Customer	483,524	64.81%	\$1,794,609	343,859	\$900,836
1.25 * Avg. Pharm Unweighted	480,018	64.34%	\$1,688,966	341,489	\$847,938

Table 15C: New York SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	461	\$3,840	2007	3	3,999	\$35,255
00074258953	25	\$220	2007	4	5,040	\$44,721
00074374716	2,713	\$24,710	2008	1	4,776	\$42,819
00074374816	851	\$10,703	Total		13,815	\$122,794
00074572913	179	\$1,455				
00074572953	5	\$33				
00074622713	2,872	\$21,886				
00074630113	423	\$4,532				
00074630153	4	\$57				
00074630413	257	\$2,666				
00074630453	109	\$1,177				
00074630613	40	\$367				
00074630616	240	\$2,138				
00074631613	746	\$5,566				
00074632013	1,433	\$15,887				
00074632053	419	\$4,903				
00074632113	335	\$4,162				
00074632613	1,729	\$11,055				
00074632653	200	\$1,182				
00074634620	549	\$3,563				
00074634653	35	\$223				
00074636902	79	\$773				
00074636910	26	\$361				
00074637313	23	\$289				
00074637316	40	\$584				
00074715613	8	\$132				
00074715643	5	\$107				
00074715653	9	\$223				
Total	13,815	\$122,794				

Table 16A: Breakdown of Illinois Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2006

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	37,110	\$350,960	1994	1	21,714	\$200,537
00074258953	6,510	\$62,484	1994	2	16,896	\$156,169
00074374716	57,629	\$408,982	1994	3	15,774	\$150,781
00074374816	19,641	\$185,948	1994	4	18,656	\$179,005
00074572911	371	\$3,765	1995	1	21,537	\$208,421
00074572913	12,690	\$121,427	1995	2	15,369	\$150,627
00074572919	290	\$2,607	1995	3	12,468	\$119,344
00074572953	5,713	\$52,857	1995	4	17,078	\$167,124
00074622713	15,249	\$137,622	1996	1	15,744	\$155,912
00074630113	19,323	\$206,119	1996	2	13,881	\$135,028
00074630153	4,456	\$46,528	1996	3	10,931	\$105,826
00074630411	87	\$800	1996	4	16,583	\$163,466
00074630413	20,082	\$189,210	1997	1	14,086	\$138,051
00074630430	82	\$741	1997	2	11,445	\$111,848
00074630440	10	\$95	1997	3	10,550	\$98,479
00074630453	10,369	\$99,493	1997	4	13,934	\$135,386
00074630613	375	\$2,761	1998	1	14,825	\$149,164
00074630616	10,320	\$75,951	1998	2	9,792	\$95,962
00074631613	61,326	\$746,742	1998	3	9,454	\$92,430
00074632011	216	\$2,420	1998	4	11,956	\$118,988
00074632013	104,787	\$1,166,053	1999	1	12,654	\$126,025
00074632030	723	\$6,974	1999	2	8,109	\$79,916
00074632053	40,092	\$457,433	1999	3	7,316	\$73,521
00074632111	165	\$1,717	1999	4	9,700	\$98,282
00074632113	20,035	\$240,431	2000	1	9,538	\$96,432
00074632611	521	\$2,891	2000	2	6,935	\$72,071
00074632613	10,248	\$73,525	2000	3	7,024	\$72,157
00074632653	5,867	\$73,941	2000	4	8,492	\$91,166
00074634619	295	\$2,201	2001	1	9,604	\$107,115
00074634620	21,821	\$158,861	2001	2	6,854	\$76,105
00074634638	90	\$652	2001	3	6,205	\$71,663
00074634641	4	\$30	2001	4	8,461	\$99,753
00074634653	32,854	\$255,328	2002	1	9,045	\$102,895
00074636902	238	\$2,609	2002	2	6,240	\$68,227
00074636910	228	\$9,022	2002	3	6,263	\$59,771
00074637313	188	\$1,847	2002	4	7,610	\$74,016
00074637316	2,206	\$20,967	2003	1	8,972	\$88,542
00074715613	6,822	\$87,292	2003	2	7,229	\$80,606
00074715643	9,823	\$160,786	2003	3	7,169	\$81,849
00074715653	6,021	\$116,036	2003	4	10,114	\$122,522
00074803013	1,416	\$18,655	2004	1	9,205	\$103,822
00074803043	1,148	\$19,942	2004	2	7,765	\$89,421
00074803053	1,610	\$32,875	2004	3	7,811	\$83,531
			2004	4	9,488	\$103,882
Total	549,051	\$5,607,581	2005	1	11,808	\$134,950
			2005	2	8,380	\$89,192
			2005	3	7,548	\$82,624
			2005	4	9,074	\$107,199
			2006	1	7,947	\$84,107
			2006	2	5,641	\$63,899
			2006	3	5,498	\$57,933
			2006	4	2,679	\$31,841
			Total		549,051	\$5,607,581

Table 16B: Illinois SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2006-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,649	\$25,023	2006	4	5,102	\$58,128
00074258953	411	\$4,018	2007	1	5,573	\$50,452
00074374716	5,667	\$41,460	2007	2	4,865	\$43,641
00074374816	1,804	\$16,759	2007	3	4,666	\$41,385
00074572913	447	\$4,592	2007	4	2,191	\$19,869
00074572953	53	\$581	2008	1	3,643	\$32,265
00074622713	1,230	\$10,575	Total		26,040	\$245,740
00074630113	924	\$9,196				
00074630153	13	\$120				
00074630413	691	\$6,824				
00074630453	100	\$1,572				
00074630613	17	\$130				
00074630616	691	\$5,170				
00074631613	2,840	\$30,969				
00074632013	3,861	\$43,351				
00074632053	648	\$7,260				
00074632113	824	\$9,704				
00074632613	577	\$4,076				
00074632653	107	\$2,284				
00074634620	1,898	\$12,733				
00074634653	132	\$1,719				
00074636902	27	\$292				
00074636910	19	\$1,467				
00074637313	4	\$40				
00074637316	96	\$791				
00074715613	115	\$1,590				
00074715643	110	\$1,813				
00074715653	79	\$1,515				
00074803053	6	\$118				
Total	26,040	\$245,740				

Table 17A: Breakdown of Florida Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2005

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	30,237	\$295,162	1994	1	19,400	\$185,679
00074258953	796	\$7,303	1994	2	15,078	\$146,121
00074374716	42,533	\$403,614	1994	3	13,691	\$131,288
00074374816	16,282	\$198,395	1994	4	15,705	\$150,351
00074572911	1,003	\$9,792	1995	1	17,370	\$168,326
00074572913	12,561	\$124,978	1995	2	11,547	\$112,013
00074572919	51	\$438	1995	3	10,761	\$104,671
00074572953	2,073	\$19,915	1995	4	15,019	\$150,124
00074622713	18,223	\$171,565	1996	1	13,676	\$137,569
00074630113	29,499	\$315,639	1996	2	10,543	\$105,564
00074630153	1,170	\$11,645	1996	3	9,552	\$93,490
00074630411	388	\$4,448	1996	4	12,237	\$122,628
00074630413	13,571	\$140,029	1997	1	11,788	\$117,895
00074630430	31	\$476	1997	2	8,897	\$88,127
00074630440	18	\$229	1997	3	8,082	\$80,770
00074630453	1,535	\$13,229	1997	4	12,449	\$139,052
00074630613	579	\$5,615	1998	1	11,248	\$125,814
00074630616	9,183	\$78,853	1998	2	8,372	\$93,081
00074631613	39,402	\$389,989	1998	3	7,475	\$82,170
00074632011	772	\$9,743	1998	4	8,844	\$97,778
00074632013	55,605	\$654,503	1999	1	8,973	\$96,546
00074632030	63	\$742	1999	2	6,111	\$65,281
00074632053	3,879	\$44,392	1999	3	5,734	\$61,514
00074632111	228	\$2,872	1999	4	5,487	\$60,091
00074632113	7,138	\$86,728	2000	1	5,685	\$61,020
00074632611	708	\$6,094	2000	2	4,508	\$48,149
00074632613	8,763	\$72,959	2000	3	213	\$2,201
00074632653	1,928	\$14,695	2000	4	653	\$7,196
00074634619	187	\$1,350	2001	1	3,696	\$44,765
00074634620	18,969	\$153,481	2001	2	5,404	\$65,129
00074634638	814	\$6,204	2001	3	6,203	\$73,279
00074634641	25	\$230	2001	4	4,606	\$54,967
00074634653	15,797	\$125,454	2002	1	46	\$462
00074636902	456	\$5,670	2002	2	50	\$491
00074636910	539	\$8,597	2002	3	2,352	\$28,763
00074637313	311	\$3,877	2002	4	2,294	\$27,783
00074637316	3,741	\$39,326	2003	1	2,344	\$28,978
00074715613	9,846	\$132,306	2003	2	3,445	\$41,578
00074715643	11,021	\$187,186	2003	3	5,833	\$69,400
00074715653	6,867	\$130,874	2003	4	7,792	\$95,492
00074803013	2,149	\$29,790	2004	1	7,377	\$91,421
00074803043	2,102	\$39,201	2004	2	6,341	\$80,819
00074803053	2,094	\$45,813	2004	3	5,702	\$72,642
			2004	4	6,294	\$81,565
Total	373,137	\$3,993,398	2005	1	7,121	\$90,800
			2005	2	5,977	\$74,985
			2005	3	5,409	\$66,793
			2005	4	5,753	\$68,776
			Total		373,137	\$3,993,398

Table 17B: Florida SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2006-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,976	\$30,506	2006	1	4,681	\$54,074
00074258953	17	\$158	2006	2	3,474	\$41,387
00074374716	6,968	\$78,994	2006	3	3,174	\$36,716
00074374816	3,084	\$38,018	2006	4	3,698	\$41,865
00074572913	275	\$2,966	2007	1	3,364	\$39,128
00074572953	4	\$43	2007	2	2,786	\$32,680
00074622713	2,274	\$23,038	2007	3	2,649	\$31,439
00074630113	1,101	\$14,159	2007	4	2,963	\$33,704
00074630153	6	\$61	2008	1	3,081	\$35,173
00074630413	669	\$8,556	Total		29,870	\$346,166
00074630453	20	\$244				
00074630613	90	\$802				
00074630616	169	\$2,306				
00074631613	3,288	\$33,736				
00074632013	4,108	\$59,517				
00074632053	76	\$1,062				
00074632113	738	\$9,743				
00074632613	830	\$7,739				
00074632653	31	\$290				
00074634620	1,803	\$16,384				
00074634653	59	\$498				
00074636902	58	\$704				
00074636910	20	\$379				
00074637313	49	\$771				
00074637316	81	\$1,262				
00074715613	512	\$6,093				
00074715643	229	\$3,033				
00074715653	328	\$4,986				
00074803013	2	\$44				
00074803043	2	\$23				
00074803053	3	\$50				
Total	29,870	\$346,166				

Table 18A: Breakdown of Kentucky Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1995-2005

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	22,248	\$244,434	1995	1	15,170	\$164,291
00074258953	7,501	\$77,088	1995	2	6,702	\$72,500
00074374716	15,158	\$133,796	1995	3	9,468	\$103,857
00074374816	7,046	\$82,275	1995	4	14,522	\$170,655
00074572911	611	\$6,550	1996	1	14,712	\$174,964
00074572913	10,313	\$109,787	1996	2	11,053	\$129,359
00074572919	1,274	\$13,426	1996	3	9,277	\$105,555
00074572953	3,686	\$38,816	1996	4	13,316	\$151,854
00074622713	7,558	\$80,452	1997	1	12,339	\$137,736
00074630113	13,706	\$154,315	1997	2	8,861	\$98,023
00074630153	4,529	\$50,266	1997	3	7,392	\$81,709
00074630411	582	\$7,537	1997	4	9,581	\$108,893
00074630413	18,656	\$209,081	1998	1	8,527	\$96,460
00074630430	43	\$513	1998	2	4,599	\$52,429
00074630440	3	\$40	1998	3	4,436	\$50,603
00074630453	6,404	\$70,466	1998	4	6,023	\$67,799
00074630613	241	\$2,521	1999	1	7,363	\$83,842
00074630616	3,366	\$29,161	1999	2	4,010	\$46,143
00074631613	16,119	\$169,615	1999	3	3,987	\$46,142
00074632011	450	\$5,512	1999	4	5,484	\$63,042
00074632013	50,659	\$646,751	2000	1	5,745	\$66,986
00074632030	9	\$101	2000	2	3,843	\$45,800
00074632053	22,246	\$276,036	2000	3	4,481	\$53,079
00074632111	221	\$2,978	2000	4	6,219	\$73,955
00074632113	12,680	\$174,676	2001	1	7,109	\$86,860
00074632611	800	\$7,728	2001	2	4,362	\$52,631
00074632613	8,396	\$73,808	2001	3	3,973	\$48,180
00074632653	3,459	\$30,162	2001	4	5,818	\$70,833
00074634619	316	\$2,564	2002	1	6,205	\$77,896
00074634620	9,988	\$86,501	2002	2	4,519	\$55,173
00074634638	664	\$7,155	2002	3	4,113	\$49,800
00074634641	1	\$6	2002	4	5,414	\$64,769
00074634653	8,536	\$71,944	2003	1	5,648	\$68,040
00074636902	81	\$1,280	2003	2	4,173	\$47,566
00074636910	42	\$702	2003	3	3,855	\$44,542
00074637313	86	\$1,227	2003	4	5,692	\$65,029
00074637316	1,208	\$13,359	2004	1	4,892	\$62,906
00074715613	4,539	\$63,602	2004	2	3,546	\$40,650
00074715643	5,806	\$102,721	2004	3	3,376	\$39,264
00074715653	3,736	\$76,523	2004	4	4,131	\$47,777
00074803013	1,322	\$22,535	2005	1	2,312	\$26,569
00074803043	1,154	\$25,169	Total		276,248	\$3,194,157
00074803053	805	\$20,978				
Total	276,248	\$3,194,157				

Table 18B: Kentucky SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,862	\$29,876	1994	1	14,777	\$160,910
00074258953	4	\$36	1994	2	10,859	\$116,481
00074374716	3,173	\$25,532	1994	3	8,997	\$96,765
00074374816	1,071	\$13,133	1994	4	17,699	\$187,979
00074572911	116	\$1,193	Total		52,332	\$562,135
00074572913	2,619	\$28,253				
00074572919	59	\$648				
00074572953	921	\$9,538				
00074622713	598	\$5,964				
00074630113	6,741	\$77,478				
00074630153	1,412	\$15,837				
00074630411	19	\$135				
00074630413	3,787	\$38,489				
00074630430	12	\$139				
00074630440	84	\$777				
00074630453	753	\$7,954				
00074630613	146	\$1,413				
00074630616	1,924	\$15,059				
00074631613	2,306	\$23,383				
00074632011	8	\$97				
00074632013	8,602	\$101,782				
00074632030	54	\$761				
00074632053	2,118	\$24,931				
00074632111	63	\$584				
00074632113	1,541	\$19,511				
00074632611	212	\$2,151				
00074632613	1,986	\$17,075				
00074632653	878	\$7,157				
00074634619	30	\$264				
00074634620	2,594	\$22,098				
00074634638	223	\$2,421				
00074634641	6	\$51				
00074634653	2,567	\$20,713				
00074636902	16	\$202				
00074636910	2	\$24				
00074637313	33	\$413				
00074637316	626	\$6,787				
00074803013	761	\$11,326				
00074803043	879	\$16,858				
00074803053	526	\$12,092				
Total	52,332	\$562,135				

Table 18C: Kentucky MSIS Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2005

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	902	\$8,645	2005	2	4,307	\$40,865
00074258953	198	\$2,041	2005	3	2,909	\$28,395
00074374716	702	\$6,381	Total		7,216	\$69,260
00074374816	355	\$3,724				
00074572913	158	\$1,727				
00074572953	22	\$271				
00074622713	435	\$3,417				
00074630113	476	\$4,457				
00074630153	57	\$625				
00074630413	475	\$4,537				
00074630453	133	\$1,452				
00074630613	3	\$37				
00074630616	48	\$426				
00074631613	448	\$3,468				
00074632013	1,149	\$12,960				
00074632053	467	\$4,608				
00074632113	361	\$4,402				
00074632613	270	\$1,632				
00074632653	43	\$254				
00074634620	242	\$1,330				
00074634653	77	\$497				
00074636902	1	\$21				
00074636910	3	\$59				
00074637316	24	\$236				
00074715613	32	\$367				
00074715643	46	\$450				
00074715653	88	\$1,222				
00074803013	1	\$14				
Total	7,216	\$69,260				

Table 18D: Kentucky SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2005-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter					
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount		
00074258913	3,480	\$37,378	2005	4	4,312	\$49,689		
00074258953	636	\$6,973	2006	1	3,067	\$35,377		
00074374716	3,535	\$37,185	2006	2	2,632	\$29,743		
00074374816	1,893	\$23,571	2006	3	2,661	\$30,942		
00074572913	516	\$5,781	2006	4	2,731	\$31,313		
00074572953	75	\$881	2007	1	3,157	\$35,754		
00074622713	1,866	\$19,122	2007	2	1,802	\$20,740		
00074630113	1,515	\$16,361	2007	3	2,261	\$25,457		
00074630153	251	\$2,944	2007	4	2,304	\$26,183		
00074630413	1,325	\$16,026	2008	1	2,638	\$29,589		
00074630453	378	\$4,365	Total		27,565	\$314,787		
00074630613	47	\$453						
00074630616	229	\$2,316						
00074631613	1,931	\$19,253						
00074632013	3,992	\$54,314						
00074632053	1,491	\$18,758						
00074632113	1,602	\$22,255						
00074632613	1,006	\$8,985						
00074632653	121	\$1,014						
00074634620	1,143	\$9,222						
00074634653	184	\$1,416						
00074636902	17	\$195						
00074636910	12	\$161						
00074637313	7	\$92						
00074637316	64	\$728						
00074715613	82	\$1,442						
00074715643	55	\$1,067						
00074715653	107	\$2,445						
00074803013	3	\$29						
00074803053	2	\$53						
Total	27,565	\$314,787						

Table 19A: Breakdown of Georgia Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2000-2006

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	10,260	\$84,901	2000	4	6,198	\$63,512
00074258953	234	\$2,269	2001	1	6,672	\$65,486
00074374716	15,934	\$114,136	2001	2	4,297	\$40,472
00074374816	8,014	\$74,565	2001	3	4,320	\$40,089
00074572911	21	\$168	2001	4	5,518	\$54,746
00074572913	2,576	\$25,910	2002	1	6,087	\$60,785
00074572919	9	\$84	2002	2	4,458	\$43,314
00074572953	497	\$4,605	2002	3	4,263	\$42,390
00074622713	7,601	\$65,633	2002	4	5,692	\$58,098
00074630113	3,979	\$37,136	2003	1	6,454	\$65,734
00074630153	304	\$2,934	2003	2	4,471	\$45,080
00074630411	38	\$391	2003	3	4,505	\$44,986
00074630413	6,865	\$68,912	2003	4	6,194	\$64,266
00074630430	3	\$32	2004	1	5,361	\$56,532
00074630440	1	\$9	2004	2	4,432	\$45,259
00074630453	865	\$10,092	2004	3	4,425	\$43,394
00074630613	194	\$1,662	2004	4	5,427	\$54,790
00074630616	1,360	\$12,795	2005	1	6,530	\$67,040
00074631613	9,050	\$79,172	2005	2	4,759	\$48,828
00074632011	46	\$469	2005	3	4,582	\$45,229
00074632013	20,558	\$221,109	2005	4	5,554	\$54,386
00074632030	2	\$12	2006	1	4,607	\$43,957
00074632053	2,883	\$31,851	2006	2	2,732	\$24,894
00074632111	17	\$182	2006	3	1,658	\$15,074
00074632113	5,588	\$65,365	2006	4	1,320	\$12,055
00074632611	57	\$451	Total		120,516	\$1,200,394
00074632613	4,271	\$33,415				
00074632653	388	\$3,573				
00074634619	48	\$407				
00074634620	4,811	\$34,206				
00074634638	9	\$70				
00074634641	8	\$60				
00074634653	965	\$8,011				
00074636902	72	\$962				
00074636910	51	\$830				
00074637313	65	\$695				
00074637316	421	\$4,815				
00074715613	4,277	\$58,194				
00074715643	4,291	\$72,761				
00074715653	3,575	\$71,367				
00074803013	110	\$1,841				
00074803043	66	\$1,446				
00074803053	132	\$2,896				
Total	120,516	\$1,200,394				

Table 19B: Georgia SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2000

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	12,345	\$94,859	1994	1	14,750	\$151,885
00074258953	565	\$5,462	1994	2	9,374	\$95,440
00074374716	22,843	\$145,087	1994	3	9,486	\$95,350
00074374816	8,253	\$74,209	1994	4	14,430	\$149,021
00074572911	630	\$6,562	1995	1	14,268	\$139,473
00074572913	13,500	\$121,281	1995	2	9,687	\$93,191
00074572919	59	\$588	1995	3	9,070	\$87,958
00074572953	1,285	\$12,564	1995	4	18,597	\$223,841
00074622713	6,407	\$57,435	1996	1	17,437	\$215,773
00074630113	15,292	\$151,448	1996	2	11,800	\$142,862
00074630153	1,322	\$13,186	1996	3	8,089	\$90,148
00074630411	194	\$1,417	1996	4	11,032	\$114,481
00074630413	10,710	\$91,875	1997	1	9,784	\$93,188
00074630430	7	\$95	1997	2	7,198	\$66,351
00074630440	12	\$115	1997	3	5,984	\$55,197
00074630453	5,603	\$49,580	1997	4	9,008	\$88,972
00074630613	262	\$2,390	1998	1	9,002	\$87,185
00074630616	6,876	\$50,420	1998	2	5,429	\$51,965
00074631613	16,318	\$143,747	1998	3	5,175	\$51,373
00074632011	196	\$2,168	1998	4	7,809	\$75,641
00074632013	42,595	\$442,422	1999	1	8,794	\$86,009
00074632030	12	\$150	1999	2	4,958	\$48,261
00074632053	5,400	\$59,894	1999	3	4,758	\$46,497
00074632111	88	\$967	1999	4	6,798	\$69,644
00074632113	4,538	\$50,099	2000	1	6,710	\$66,522
00074632611	229	\$1,860	2000	2	4,595	\$45,910
00074632613	5,944	\$45,914	2000	3	4,068	\$40,470
00074632653	994	\$7,874	Total		248,090	\$2,572,608
00074634619	87	\$704				
00074634620	9,651	\$70,521				
00074634638	127	\$1,060				
00074634641	12	\$107				
00074634653	7,262	\$52,136				
00074636902	316	\$3,730				
00074636910	140	\$2,093				
00074637313	115	\$1,406				
00074637316	2,674	\$27,253				
00074715613	11,762	\$152,422				
00074715643	12,438	\$219,783				
00074715653	6,821	\$142,302				
00074803013	4,710	\$68,818				
00074803043	3,485	\$72,624				
00074803053	6,011	\$123,981				
Total	248,090	\$2,572,608				

Table 19C: Georgia SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	252	\$2,061	2007	1	1,324	\$11,972
00074258953	7	\$88	2007	2	955	\$8,720
00074374716	978	\$7,767	2007	3	905	\$8,195
00074374816	258	\$2,462	2007	4	1,035	\$9,104
00074572913	76	\$728	Total		4,219	\$37,990
00074572953	23	\$170				
00074622713	482	\$3,761				
00074630113	165	\$1,663				
00074630153	1	\$7				
00074630413	161	\$1,481				
00074630453	7	\$69				
00074630613	16	\$143				
00074630616	25	\$208				
00074631613	326	\$2,811				
00074632013	612	\$7,050				
00074632053	73	\$893				
00074632113	202	\$2,219				
00074632613	270	\$2,049				
00074632653	24	\$141				
00074634620	204	\$1,378				
00074634653	9	\$66				
00074636910	1	\$19				
00074637313	2	\$21				
00074637316	26	\$380				
00074715613	9	\$118				
00074715643	4	\$89				
00074715653	6	\$147				
Total	4,219	\$37,990				

Table 20A: Breakdown of Pennsylvania Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1997-2007

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	8,188	\$80,563	1997	4	4	\$47
00074258953	301	\$2,564	1998	1	12	\$109
00074374716	8,768	\$79,902	1998	2	1,187	\$11,497
00074374816	4,327	\$57,072	1998	3	4,475	\$45,392
00074572911	83	\$783	1998	4	6,267	\$66,293
00074572913	1,593	\$15,392	1999	1	6,234	\$66,688
00074572919	15	\$132	1999	2	3,824	\$40,007
00074572953	223	\$2,186	1999	3	2,971	\$30,297
00074622713	6,857	\$66,472	1999	4	3,872	\$39,513
00074630113	3,320	\$34,795	2000	1	3,888	\$39,910
00074630153	216	\$2,177	2000	2	3,030	\$31,661
00074630411	198	\$1,881	2000	3	2,706	\$28,206
00074630413	7,421	\$81,938	2000	4	2,222	\$23,196
00074630430	21	\$363	2001	1	3,609	\$39,106
00074630440	14	\$157	2001	2	2,859	\$30,649
00074630453	2,850	\$31,749	2001	3	2,376	\$26,269
00074630613	68	\$606	2001	4	1,900	\$20,543
00074630616	491	\$4,734	2002	1	2,918	\$32,608
00074631613	4,478	\$42,525	2002	2	2,020	\$22,348
00074632011	152	\$1,620	2002	3	1,967	\$21,895
00074632013	16,874	\$200,942	2002	4	1,554	\$17,263
00074632030	12	\$160	2003	1	2,572	\$28,521
00074632053	6,623	\$81,743	2003	2	2,244	\$24,647
00074632111	70	\$915	2003	3	2,119	\$23,841
00074632113	4,789	\$64,127	2003	4	1,931	\$21,760
00074632611	663	\$5,039	2004	1	2,521	\$28,682
00074632613	6,923	\$55,669	2004	2	2,327	\$26,898
00074632653	487	\$4,109	2004	3	2,132	\$24,955
00074634619	47	\$326	2004	4	1,746	\$20,378
00074634620	5,063	\$40,176	2005	1	2,725	\$31,038
00074634638	261	\$1,688	2005	2	2,269	\$26,345
00074634641	3	\$30	2005	3	2,054	\$21,648
00074634653	1,266	\$10,208	2005	4	1,782	\$17,311
00074636902	93	\$1,235	2006	1	2,161	\$20,355
00074636910	39	\$706	2006	2	1,751	\$15,838
00074637313	42	\$429	2006	3	1,613	\$13,948
00074637316	184	\$2,440	2006	4	1,272	\$11,559
00074715613	492	\$7,388	2007	1	1,427	\$13,107
00074715643	577	\$9,928				
00074715653	431	\$8,981	Total		94,541	\$1,004,327
00074803013	5	\$115				
00074803043	7	\$196				
00074803053	6	\$164				
Total	94,541	\$1,004,327				

Table 20B: Pennsylvania SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-1998

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	9,638	\$86,455	1994	1	18,739	\$189,814
00074258953	169	\$1,536	1994	2	15,354	\$155,003
00074374716	10,858	\$88,590	1994	3	12,920	\$122,489
00074374816	5,531	\$63,077	1994	4	16,726	\$157,837
00074572911	175	\$1,615	1995	1	18,695	\$177,537
00074572913	9,569	\$85,108	1995	2	12,877	\$123,392
00074572919	143	\$1,221	1995	3	10,684	\$103,154
00074572953	1,717	\$15,432	1995	4	14,715	\$151,027
00074622713	9,205	\$87,632	1996	1	15,622	\$169,236
00074630113	17,860	\$182,115	1996	2	12,379	\$128,856
00074630153	2,451	\$25,848	1996	3	9,925	\$98,829
00074630411	255	\$2,372	1996	4	13,638	\$136,609
00074630413	20,316	\$189,149	1997	1	11,749	\$116,101
00074630430	27	\$273	1997	2	7,585	\$73,647
00074630440	29	\$290	1997	3	5,808	\$55,388
00074630453	2,133	\$19,848	1997	4	7,013	\$69,544
00074630613	226	\$1,991	1998	1	7,366	\$73,189
00074630616	5,085	\$43,549	1998	2	4,737	\$48,280
00074631613	10,105	\$86,221	Total	216,532	\$2,149,932	
00074632011	247	\$2,877				
00074632013	50,003	\$534,336				
00074632030	15	\$212				
00074632053	4,326	\$48,098				
00074632111	63	\$688				
00074632113	5,572	\$69,230				
00074632611	1,091	\$7,959				
00074632613	15,680	\$115,199				
00074632653	1,409	\$9,327				
00074634619	205	\$1,400				
00074634620	13,079	\$90,799				
00074634638	178	\$1,266				
00074634641	2	\$18				
00074634653	6,243	\$39,660				
00074636902	206	\$2,491				
00074636910	127	\$2,030				
00074637313	118	\$1,305				
00074637316	2,430	\$30,640				
00074715613	2,647	\$40,525				
00074715643	2,951	\$59,428				
00074715653	2,298	\$54,727				
00074803013	822	\$15,631				
00074803043	620	\$16,024				
00074803053	708	\$23,740				
Total	216,532	\$2,149,932				

Table 20C: Pennsylvania SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	596	\$5,206	2007	2	1,714	\$16,846
00074258953	18	\$96	2007	3	1,245	\$11,873
00074374716	1,146	\$10,611	2007	4	1,568	\$15,136
00074374816	365	\$4,740	2008	1	1,579	\$15,140
00074572913	1	\$5	Total		6,106	\$58,996
00074572953	1	\$9				
00074622713	657	\$5,499				
00074630113	314	\$3,448				
00074630153	1	\$10				
00074630413	320	\$3,285				
00074630453	98	\$1,326				
00074630616	1	\$13				
00074631613	197	\$1,572				
00074632013	875	\$9,452				
00074632053	322	\$3,770				
00074632113	334	\$4,257				
00074632613	510	\$3,401				
00074632653	31	\$235				
00074634620	282	\$1,776				
00074634653	21	\$128				
00074637313	12	\$95				
00074715613	1	\$9				
00074715643	1	\$18				
00074715653	1	\$25				
00074803013	1	\$12				
Total	6,106	\$58,996				

Table 21A: Breakdown of North Carolina Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2001-2007

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	8,688	\$94,336	2001	1	3,102	\$38,216
00074258953	195	\$2,163	2001	2	3,663	\$45,309
00074374716	8,854	\$88,478	2001	3	3,452	\$42,386
00074374816	5,523	\$75,031	2001	4	4,132	\$47,828
00074572911	46	\$428	2002	1	4,398	\$50,257
00074572913	1,841	\$19,703	2002	2	3,486	\$36,688
00074572953	112	\$1,107	2002	3	3,514	\$37,420
00074622713	4,551	\$41,488	2002	4	4,154	\$46,579
00074630113	2,605	\$34,650	2003	1	4,497	\$50,265
00074630153	118	\$1,197	2003	2	3,631	\$39,879
00074630411	21	\$307	2003	3	3,410	\$38,520
00074630413	9,400	\$104,831	2003	4	4,545	\$51,282
00074630440	7	\$68	2004	1	3,769	\$43,246
00074630453	424	\$4,337	2004	2	3,481	\$40,927
00074630613	54	\$509	2004	3	3,359	\$40,616
00074630616	363	\$4,385	2004	4	3,606	\$42,057
00074631613	3,903	\$41,925	2005	1	3,741	\$43,583
00074632011	55	\$575	2005	2	3,080	\$35,317
00074632013	19,911	\$232,821	2005	3	2,881	\$32,973
00074632030	3	\$31	2005	4	3,302	\$37,456
00074632053	1,303	\$15,581	2006	1	2,756	\$31,282
00074632111	21	\$316	2006	2	2,226	\$24,995
00074632113	7,540	\$94,684	2006	3	2,063	\$23,048
00074632611	87	\$720	2006	4	2,420	\$26,919
00074632613	1,979	\$14,120	2007	1	2,154	\$23,965
00074632653	118	\$763	Total		84,822	\$971,013
00074634619	2	\$14				
00074634620	2,867	\$26,480				
00074634638	40	\$301				
00074634641	1	\$7				
00074634653	506	\$5,175				
00074636902	88	\$1,176				
00074636910	29	\$601				
00074637313	27	\$346				
00074637316	152	\$1,942				
00074715613	1,181	\$18,325				
00074715643	1,094	\$19,389				
00074715653	1,046	\$20,754				
00074803013	17	\$472				
00074803043	17	\$496				
00074803053	33	\$980				
Total	84,822	\$971,013				

Table 21B: North Carolina SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1999-2000

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,962	\$28,794	1999	1	7,006	\$79,586
00074258953	19	\$231	1999	2	4,109	\$47,348
00074374716	3,683	\$32,028	1999	3	3,806	\$43,714
00074374816	2,019	\$22,459	1999	4	4,996	\$57,545
00074572911	24	\$272	2000	1	4,902	\$56,714
00074572913	1,080	\$12,173	2000	2	3,688	\$43,278
00074572953	98	\$980	2000	3	3,416	\$40,506
00074622713	819	\$9,078	2000	4	4,479	\$53,832
00074630113	772	\$8,737	Total		36,402	\$422,523
00074630153	45	\$420				
00074630411	14	\$227				
00074630413	3,450	\$37,789				
00074630430	1	\$11				
00074630440	33	\$329				
00074630453	160	\$1,721				
00074630613	15	\$147				
00074630616	120	\$1,098				
00074631613	1,629	\$18,710				
00074632011	118	\$1,681				
00074632013	10,066	\$121,080				
00074632030	20	\$237				
00074632053	902	\$11,834				
00074632111	22	\$242				
00074632113	3,080	\$42,982				
00074632611	68	\$653				
00074632613	558	\$5,181				
00074632653	47	\$448				
00074634619	4	\$35				
00074634620	1,320	\$12,002				
00074634638	11	\$123				
00074634641	1	\$8				
00074634653	246	\$2,468				
00074636910	1	\$19				
00074637313	7	\$77				
00074637316	67	\$716				
00074715613	994	\$13,686				
00074715643	1,174	\$19,505				
00074715653	640	\$12,219				
00074803013	49	\$750				
00074803043	34	\$650				
00074803053	30	\$723				
Total	36,402	\$422,523				

Table 21C: North Carolina SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-1998

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	9,390	\$76,294	1994	1	11,010	\$108,156
00074258953	55	\$536	1994	2	8,848	\$88,118
00074374716	12,410	\$96,345	1994	3	7,378	\$72,479
00074374816	6,417	\$67,201	1994	4	8,800	\$84,616
00074572913	12,313	\$111,518	1995	1	12,242	\$119,782
00074572919	121	\$1,357	1995	2	9,410	\$93,583
00074572953	834	\$8,292	1995	3	7,818	\$77,884
00074622713	2,268	\$25,105	1995	4	10,384	\$117,310
00074630113	9,955	\$105,215	1996	1	15,795	\$205,551
00074630153	271	\$3,363	1996	2	11,733	\$145,178
00074630413	13,808	\$120,428	1996	3	9,944	\$118,001
00074630430	24	\$268	1997	1	11,817	\$122,203
00074630440	12	\$172	1997	2	7,714	\$77,093
00074630453	582	\$5,775	1997	3	5,867	\$58,850
00074630613	284	\$2,797	1998	1	8,962	\$96,994
00074630616	3,621	\$31,500	1998	2	5,529	\$60,570
00074631613	7,383	\$72,604	1998	3	4,138	\$47,224
00074632011	560	\$6,941	1998	4	5,729	\$65,320
00074632013	38,935	\$402,893	Total		163,118	\$1,758,913
00074632030	114	\$1,467				
00074632053	2,037	\$24,100				
00074632111	59	\$712				
00074632113	6,224	\$70,990				
00074632613	2,440	\$21,531				
00074632653	70	\$569				
00074634620	4,724	\$40,394				
00074634638	78	\$813				
00074634641	3	\$25				
00074634653	4,997	\$36,271				
00074636902	94	\$1,342				
00074636910	93	\$1,696				
00074637313	135	\$1,565				
00074637316	2,122	\$23,617				
00074715613	6,117	\$93,408				
00074715643	5,886	\$119,967				
00074715653	3,368	\$79,905				
00074803013	2,285	\$38,128				
00074803043	1,627	\$31,819				
00074803053	1,402	\$31,991				
Total	163,118	\$1,758,913				

Table 21D: North Carolina SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	743	\$8,201	2007	2	1,783	\$19,515
00074258953	12	\$153	2007	3	1,957	\$21,512
00074374716	1,785	\$17,230	2007	4	1,874	\$20,071
00074374816	662	\$8,680	2008	1	2,327	\$25,194
00074572913	84	\$852	Total		7,941	\$86,292
00074572953	4	\$34				
00074622713	697	\$7,190				
00074630113	236	\$2,948				
00074630153	1	\$26				
00074630413	662	\$7,832				
00074630453	72	\$753				
00074630613	15	\$132				
00074630616	34	\$369				
00074631613	272	\$2,441				
00074632013	1,170	\$14,082				
00074632053	90	\$991				
00074632113	513	\$6,669				
00074632613	363	\$2,698				
00074632653	22	\$144				
00074634620	372	\$2,625				
00074634653	29	\$268				
00074636902	30	\$369				
00074636910	17	\$312				
00074637313	6	\$73				
00074637316	5	\$58				
00074715613	20	\$413				
00074715643	9	\$260				
00074715653	16	\$489				
Total	7,941	\$86,292				

Table 22A: Breakdown of Massachusetts Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1995-2007

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	10,505	\$81,193	1995	3	59	\$270
00074258953	366	\$2,838	1995	4	198	\$711
00074374716	11,286	\$79,398	1996	1	183	\$711
00074374816	5,712	\$56,108	1996	2	2,831	\$25,889
00074572911	3	\$23	1996	3	7,941	\$68,130
00074572913	1,621	\$12,722	1996	4	13,903	\$126,637
00074572953	410	\$3,397	1997	1	12,456	\$110,751
00074622713	22,914	\$183,347	1997	2	8,884	\$77,566
00074630113	4,739	\$41,592	1997	3	7,427	\$64,768
00074630153	613	\$5,640	1997	4	10,444	\$95,069
00074630411	190	\$963	1998	1	11,348	\$102,563
00074630413	14,336	\$106,461	1998	2	8,010	\$71,709
00074630430	11	\$57	1998	3	7,635	\$67,715
00074630440	5	\$39	1998	4	10,532	\$93,996
00074630453	6,811	\$48,568	1999	1	11,345	\$100,209
00074630613	33	\$255	1999	2	7,787	\$67,264
00074630616	673	\$4,375	1999	3	6,872	\$62,449
00074631613	8,744	\$71,771	1999	4	9,262	\$83,316
00074632011	429	\$4,330	2000	1	8,940	\$81,233
00074632013	85,426	\$881,665	2000	2	6,928	\$65,644
00074632030	20	\$232	2000	3	5,465	\$52,030
00074632053	28,862	\$297,330	2000	4	7,702	\$74,313
00074632111	31	\$352	2001	1	7,297	\$70,710
00074632113	8,621	\$108,407	2001	2	5,426	\$52,345
00074632611	16	\$89	2001	3	4,400	\$43,932
00074632613	19,618	\$110,659	2001	4	5,703	\$57,192
00074632653	7,725	\$49,933	2002	1	5,674	\$56,384
00074634620	3,132	\$19,802	2002	2	4,317	\$43,717
00074634638	4	\$22	2002	3	3,773	\$37,859
00074634653	4,928	\$31,141	2002	4	4,542	\$45,818
00074636902	44	\$570	2003	1	4,195	\$38,092
00074636910	49	\$770	2003	2	3,598	\$32,851
00074637313	22	\$194	2003	3	3,177	\$28,677
00074637316	386	\$3,487	2003	4	4,023	\$36,036
00074715613	1,618	\$19,333	2004	1	3,477	\$29,959
00074715643	3,512	\$55,977	2004	2	3,082	\$26,731
00074715653	1,540	\$29,615	2004	3	2,530	\$22,164
00074803013	209	\$3,237	2004	4	3,187	\$27,635
00074803043	436	\$9,231	2005	1	2,941	\$25,898
00074803053	240	\$6,874	2005	2	2,568	\$22,768
Total	255,840	\$2,331,997	2005	3	2,274	\$20,468
			2005	4	2,573	\$22,633
			2006	1	1,858	\$15,598
			2006	2	1,425	\$12,626
			2006	3	1,303	\$11,367
			2006	4	1,516	\$13,277
			2007	1	1,420	\$12,387
			2007	2	1,271	\$11,894
			2007	3	1,106	\$10,310
			2007	4	1,032	\$9,725
			Total		255,840	\$2,331,997

Table 22B: Massachusetts SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-1996

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,739	\$22,300	1994	1	12,451	\$129,430
00074258953	59	\$402	1994	2	9,998	\$103,160
00074374716	3,592	\$24,761	1994	3	9,705	\$101,023
00074374816	1,636	\$15,366	1994	4	11,071	\$116,445
00074572911	1	\$7	1995	2	10,367	\$106,567
00074572913	1,115	\$9,813	1995	3	11,832	\$101,909
00074572953	112	\$1,022	1995	4	7,820	\$61,520
00074622713	5,981	\$50,607	1996	1	11,221	\$103,286
00074630113	4,416	\$45,318	1996	2	9,688	\$85,789
00074630153	382	\$3,870	Total		94,153	\$909,130
00074630411	9	\$30				
00074630413	5,761	\$43,655				
00074630430	1	\$7				
00074630440	1	\$7				
00074630453	2,754	\$21,379				
00074630613	12	\$84				
00074630616	897	\$6,517				
00074631613	2,217	\$18,835				
00074632011	41	\$434				
00074632013	32,117	\$338,992				
00074632053	8,049	\$85,157				
00074632111	7	\$83				
00074632113	1,543	\$17,014				
00074632611	3	\$15				
00074632613	9,624	\$63,357				
00074632653	3,194	\$21,794				
00074634620	448	\$3,176				
00074634638	6	\$39				
00074634653	3,164	\$23,921				
00074636902	30	\$369				
00074636910	76	\$1,225				
00074637313	10	\$102				
00074637316	424	\$4,222				
00074715613	108	\$1,505				
00074715643	115	\$2,175				
00074715653	66	\$1,550				
00074803013	783	\$13,005				
00074803043	1,353	\$30,346				
00074803053	1,307	\$36,667				
Total	94,153	\$909,130				

Table 22C: Massachusetts SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	53	\$458	2008	1	1,137	\$10,912
00074374716	130	\$1,132				
00074374816	33	\$334		Total	1,137	\$10,912
00074572913	2	\$16				
00074622713	196	\$1,735				
00074630113	12	\$133				
00074630413	49	\$541				
00074630453	13	\$129				
00074630613	1	\$4				
00074631613	31	\$298				
00074632013	357	\$4,081				
00074632053	33	\$319				
00074632113	33	\$424				
00074632613	138	\$963				
00074632653	12	\$86				
00074634620	44	\$257				
Total	1,137	\$10,912				

Table 23A: Breakdown of Louisiana Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2007

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	15,020	\$157,442	1994	1	12	\$128
00074258953	349	\$4,215	1994	2	23	\$185
00074374716	29,035	\$280,475	1994	3	77	\$663
00074374816	10,372	\$129,627	1994	4	1,346	\$14,298
00074572911	45	\$515	1995	1	7,676	\$83,027
00074572913	10,408	\$112,809	1995	2	4,730	\$50,224
00074572919	3	\$36	1995	3	4,412	\$45,676
00074572953	1,144	\$12,093	1995	4	6,151	\$65,386
00074622713	6,549	\$72,418	1996	1	7,007	\$76,013
00074630113	10,267	\$112,881	1996	2	4,666	\$51,254
00074630153	745	\$8,259	1996	3	4,216	\$47,103
00074630411	28	\$417	1996	4	6,999	\$87,232
00074630413	6,922	\$79,842	1997	1	7,915	\$97,276
00074630440	5	\$53	1997	2	5,485	\$67,453
00074630453	1,256	\$15,614	1997	3	5,053	\$60,529
00074630613	586	\$6,142	1997	4	8,361	\$105,229
00074630616	3,555	\$33,020	1998	1	8,044	\$100,627
00074631613	17,651	\$188,560	1998	2	5,091	\$62,558
00074632011	18	\$259	1998	3	4,418	\$53,258
00074632013	36,839	\$468,470	1998	4	5,198	\$62,300
00074632030	37	\$495	1999	1	5,883	\$69,994
00074632053	6,968	\$89,539	1999	2	3,625	\$41,727
00074632111	8	\$107	1999	3	3,652	\$43,242
00074632113	4,122	\$54,348	1999	4	5,325	\$64,997
00074632611	29	\$304	2000	1	4,798	\$57,585
00074632613	3,054	\$27,833	2000	2	3,361	\$40,009
00074632653	171	\$1,523	2000	3	3,076	\$36,502
00074634619	14	\$125	2000	4	4,789	\$61,013
00074634620	8,274	\$77,112	2001	1	5,358	\$70,188
00074634638	51	\$314	2001	2	3,491	\$45,243
00074634641	8	\$73	2001	3	3,483	\$44,515
00074634653	4,700	\$40,791	2001	4	4,149	\$54,183
00074636902	208	\$3,053	2002	1	16	\$207
00074636910	73	\$1,253	2002	2	356	\$4,664
00074637313	188	\$2,527	2002	3	3,863	\$51,176
00074637316	1,154	\$13,800	2002	4	5,339	\$72,220
00074715613	14,147	\$206,102	2003	1	5,695	\$77,134
00074715643	15,566	\$272,816	2003	2	3,730	\$48,917
00074715653	10,976	\$218,952	2003	3	3,557	\$47,427
00074803013	1,225	\$19,195	2003	4	5,160	\$69,282
00074803043	887	\$18,236	2004	1	4,535	\$61,616
00074803053	660	\$15,494	2004	2	3,519	\$45,388
			2004	3	3,385	\$42,896
			2004	4	3,914	\$50,558
			2005	1	4,886	\$63,526
			2005	2	3,279	\$42,830
			2005	3	2,986	\$38,455
			2005	4	3,424	\$45,689
			2006	1	3,225	\$43,563
			2006	2	2,442	\$31,913
			2006	3	2,243	\$28,697
			2006	4	2,801	\$35,314
			2007	1	2,527	\$31,403
			2007	2	2,018	\$23,980
			2007	3	1,956	\$23,559
			2007	4	591	\$7,106
Total	223,317	\$2,747,137	Total		223,317	\$2,747,137

Table 23B: Louisiana SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2002Q1-Q2

2002Q1			2002Q2		
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	230	\$2,389	00074258913	189	\$1,976
00074258953	11	\$139	00074258953	9	\$121
00074374716	767	\$7,517	00074374716	573	\$5,829
00074374816	230	\$3,068	00074374816	220	\$2,825
00074572911	4	\$43	00074572911	2	\$26
00074572913	120	\$1,442	00074572913	106	\$1,238
00074572953	5	\$59	00074572953	10	\$105
00074622713	136	\$1,607	00074622713	116	\$1,367
00074630113	280	\$3,003	00074630113	189	\$2,147
00074630153	7	\$64	00074630153	1	\$10
00074630411	5	\$56	00074630411	3	\$51
00074630413	167	\$2,018	00074630413	126	\$1,525
00074630453	24	\$334	00074630453	36	\$510
00074630613	3	\$31	00074630613	5	\$46
00074630616	21	\$230	00074630616	19	\$187
00074631613	323	\$3,708	00074631613	305	\$3,492
00074632013	862	\$11,337	00074632013	652	\$8,862
00074632053	178	\$2,437	00074632053	137	\$1,865
00074632113	127	\$1,651	00074632113	114	\$1,575
00074632613	66	\$641	00074632613	62	\$632
00074632653	4	\$43	00074632653	3	\$27
00074634620	160	\$1,455	00074634620	148	\$1,370
00074634653	41	\$382	00074634653	21	\$200
00074636902	4	\$52	00074636902	3	\$46
00074637313	1	\$17	00074637313	2	\$34
00074637316	4	\$62	00074637316	9	\$119
00074715613	523	\$7,854	00074715613	294	\$4,525
00074715643	597	\$11,010	00074715643	392	\$7,234
00074715653	453	\$9,310	00074715653	245	\$5,206
00074803013	8	\$190	00074803013	2	\$44
00074803043	2	\$65	00074803043	1	\$43
00074803053	3	\$101	00074803053	5	\$172
Total	5,366	\$72,315	Total	3,999	\$53,409

Table 23C: Louisiana SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994

1994Q1 - 1994Q4			2007Q4 - 2008Q1		
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	1,092	\$9,621	00074258913	363	\$4,133
00074374716	1,815	\$15,840	00074374716	1,356	\$14,783
00074374816	557	\$6,513	00074374816	250	\$3,635
00074572913	3,127	\$34,154	00074572913	171	\$1,904
00074572919	56	\$580	00074572953	13	\$195
00074572953	313	\$3,124	00074622713	302	\$3,365
00074622713	378	\$4,074	00074630113	139	\$1,705
00074630113	1,940	\$21,349	00074630153	4	\$43
00074630153	282	\$3,155	00074630413	127	\$1,667
00074630411	2	\$16	00074630453	10	\$108
00074630413	625	\$5,647	00074630613	26	\$281
00074630453	99	\$937	00074630616	177	\$1,873
00074630613	149	\$1,481	00074631613	262	\$3,030
00074630616	2,727	\$23,322	00074632013	565	\$8,081
00074631613	2,092	\$21,790	00074632053	64	\$894
00074632011	2	\$23	00074632113	104	\$1,378
00074632013	4,597	\$52,858	00074632613	112	\$1,069
00074632053	379	\$4,540	00074634620	302	\$2,686
00074632113	145	\$1,820	00074634653	89	\$747
00074632611	4	\$34	00074636902	7	\$112
00074632613	286	\$2,565	00074637313	10	\$128
00074632653	20	\$155	00074637316	27	\$268
00074634620	992	\$8,466	00074715613	17	\$278
00074634653	880	\$7,047	00074715643	5	\$100
00074636902	41	\$565	00074715653	15	\$373
00074636910	15	\$213	00074803013	1	\$21
00074637313	58	\$562			
00074637316	773	\$8,595	Total	4,518	\$52,856
00074803013	577	\$8,286			
00074803043	364	\$6,946			
00074803053	297	\$6,616			
Total	24,684	\$260,895			

Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
1994Q1	7,962	\$83,772	2007Q4	2,174	\$25,554
1994Q2	5,731	\$60,141	2008Q1	2,344	\$27,302
1994Q3	4,898	\$52,334			
1994Q4	6,093	\$64,647	Total	4,518	\$52,856
Total	24,684	\$260,895			

Table 24A: Breakdown of Michigan Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2000-2007

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	7,047	\$55,020	2000	1	3	\$14
00074258953	335	\$2,695	2000	2	9	\$80
00074374716	6,915	\$54,184	2000	3	21	\$162
00074374816	3,470	\$39,283	2000	4	2,656	\$23,983
00074572911	16	\$158	2001	1	3,168	\$28,530
00074572913	1,111	\$8,754	2001	2	2,234	\$19,809
00074572953	70	\$477	2001	3	2,098	\$17,825
00074622713	5,385	\$42,386	2001	4	3,072	\$24,840
00074630113	2,579	\$22,852	2002	1	2,661	\$21,394
00074630153	427	\$3,740	2002	2	1,819	\$14,641
00074630411	30	\$235	2002	3	2,052	\$15,962
00074630413	4,375	\$36,547	2002	4	2,731	\$21,271
00074630430	1	\$5	2003	1	3,053	\$23,260
00074630440	4	\$42	2003	2	2,647	\$20,199
00074630453	1,864	\$15,146	2003	3	2,545	\$19,982
00074630613	49	\$388	2003	4	3,914	\$31,564
00074630616	347	\$3,050	2004	1	3,539	\$31,655
00074631613	6,318	\$49,498	2004	2	3,007	\$26,927
00074632011	42	\$274	2004	3	2,756	\$25,374
00074632013	13,009	\$108,560	2004	4	3,791	\$33,945
00074632030	13	\$95	2005	1	4,518	\$36,573
00074632053	5,591	\$44,670	2005	2	3,275	\$26,646
00074632111	8	\$69	2005	3	2,736	\$22,477
00074632113	5,919	\$60,364	2005	4	3,578	\$28,957
00074632611	23	\$139	2006	1	2,204	\$19,507
00074632613	2,073	\$10,075	2006	2	1,549	\$13,486
00074632653	227	\$1,182	2006	3	1,475	\$12,466
00074634619	4	\$23	2006	4	2,059	\$17,767
00074634620	2,908	\$18,481	2007	1	2,206	\$19,361
00074634638	1	\$6	2007	2	1,097	\$9,547
00074634653	367	\$2,286	Total		72,473	\$608,204
00074636902	19	\$244				
00074636910	18	\$307				
00074637313	13	\$95				
00074637316	127	\$2,422				
00074715613	547	\$6,309				
00074715643	656	\$9,421				
00074715653	555	\$8,548				
00074803013	5	\$53				
00074803043	4	\$86				
00074803053	1	\$34				
Total	72,473	\$608,204				

Table 24B: Michigan SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2000

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	15,030	\$112,835	1994	1	17,032	\$130,947
00074258953	3,521	\$24,083	1994	2	13,525	\$104,065
00074374716	16,612	\$107,660	1994	3	12,394	\$94,195
00074374816	6,420	\$56,220	1994	4	15,809	\$117,267
00074572911	298	\$2,320	1995	1	18,414	\$132,927
00074572913	6,471	\$48,485	1995	2	12,853	\$90,360
00074572919	23	\$174	1995	3	11,125	\$82,045
00074572953	2,034	\$15,163	1995	4	14,101	\$112,895
00074622713	6,537	\$57,915	1996	1	15,102	\$125,323
00074630113	7,949	\$75,545	1996	2	11,355	\$96,885
00074630153	9,718	\$80,606	1996	3	9,251	\$79,860
00074630411	262	\$1,852	1996	4	12,442	\$106,202
00074630413	15,569	\$116,741	1997	1	9,108	\$75,695
00074630430	20	\$133	1997	2	7,180	\$57,427
00074630440	7	\$44	1997	3	6,136	\$47,729
00074630453	7,783	\$57,745	1997	4	6,777	\$53,797
00074630613	84	\$598	1998	1	6,923	\$56,598
00074630616	4,699	\$31,079	1998	2	4,023	\$32,482
00074631613	15,257	\$108,290	1998	3	3,430	\$26,598
00074632011	704	\$5,453	1998	4	3,631	\$28,714
00074632013	49,777	\$375,044	1999	1	3,314	\$25,666
00074632030	19	\$118	1999	2	2,042	\$15,013
00074632053	19,127	\$148,931	1999	3	1,702	\$12,497
00074632111	154	\$1,628	1999	4	2,377	\$17,721
00074632113	8,712	\$84,372	2000	1	2,333	\$17,338
00074632611	138	\$827	2000	2	1,880	\$15,464
00074632613	3,821	\$22,911	2000	3	1,901	\$16,664
00074632653	1,304	\$7,609	Total		226,160	\$1,772,374
00074634619	58	\$302				
00074634620	5,945	\$36,538				
00074634638	47	\$280				
00074634641	9	\$54				
00074634653	7,906	\$45,310				
00074636902	35	\$300				
00074636910	59	\$549				
00074637313	17	\$168				
00074637316	2,130	\$18,809				
00074715613	1,912	\$24,510				
00074715643	2,095	\$37,010				
00074715653	1,503	\$29,929				
00074803013	943	\$10,528				
00074803043	663	\$10,398				
00074803053	788	\$13,308				
Total	226,160	\$1,772,374				

Table 24C: Michigan SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	411	\$3,497	2007	3	1,011	\$8,834
00074258953	13	\$113	2007	4	1,415	\$11,867
00074374716	766	\$5,930	2008	1	1,473	\$12,320
00074374816	371	\$4,384	Total		3,899	\$33,020
00074572913	63	\$560				
00074622713	379	\$2,398				
00074630113	149	\$1,100				
00074630153	2	\$17				
00074630413	123	\$1,145				
00074630453	29	\$234				
00074630613	1	\$7				
00074630616	27	\$252				
00074631613	274	\$1,908				
00074632013	597	\$5,681				
00074632053	122	\$1,073				
00074632113	253	\$2,833				
00074632613	105	\$545				
00074634620	166	\$851				
00074634653	11	\$50				
00074636902	3	\$37				
00074636910	8	\$113				
00074637313	3	\$28				
00074637316	20	\$221				
00074715613	2	\$38				
00074715653	1	\$5				
Total	3,899	\$33,020				

Table 25A: Breakdown of Virginia Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1998-2006

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	2,870	\$31,067	1998	3	2	\$11
00074258953	40	\$430	1998	4	1	\$6
00074374716	4,894	\$49,868	1999	2	1	\$6
00074374816	1,963	\$26,596	1999	3	2	\$11
00074572911	51	\$432	1999	4	5	\$35
00074572913	513	\$5,100	2000	1	5	\$37
00074572919	9	\$84	2000	2	187	\$1,984
00074572953	51	\$456	2000	3	1,760	\$19,185
00074622713	2,522	\$23,705	2000	4	2,145	\$23,817
00074630113	1,649	\$20,715	2001	1	2,305	\$27,033
00074630153	77	\$748	2001	2	1,699	\$19,689
00074630411	46	\$420	2001	3	1,351	\$15,960
00074630413	2,401	\$30,021	2001	4	1,892	\$22,466
00074630440	2	\$31	2002	1	1,709	\$19,453
00074630453	763	\$7,369	2002	2	1,097	\$12,973
00074630613	5	\$45	2002	3	1,169	\$13,183
00074630616	109	\$1,084	2002	4	1,506	\$16,974
00074631613	2,617	\$26,084	2003	1	1,531	\$17,440
00074632011	51	\$605	2003	2	1,298	\$14,900
00074632013	7,686	\$100,352	2003	3	1,228	\$15,025
00074632030	14	\$185	2003	4	1,601	\$18,799
00074632053	1,874	\$24,800	2004	1	1,544	\$18,032
00074632111	20	\$220	2004	2	1,358	\$15,825
00074632113	1,300	\$15,972	2004	3	1,236	\$14,003
00074632611	75	\$1,143	2004	4	1,537	\$17,249
00074632613	1,971	\$17,913	2005	1	1,640	\$18,596
00074632653	71	\$526	2005	2	1,332	\$14,740
00074634619	37	\$284	2005	3	1,314	\$15,264
00074634620	1,985	\$16,888	2005	4	1,432	\$16,538
00074634638	36	\$376	2006	1	981	\$11,443
00074634641	1	\$9	2006	2	737	\$8,127
00074634653	381	\$3,731	2006	3	690	\$7,744
00074636902	7	\$117	2006	4	716	\$7,861
00074636910	19	\$335	Total		37,011	\$424,412
00074637313	4	\$45				
00074637316	30	\$450				
00074715613	271	\$4,087				
00074715643	346	\$6,742				
00074715653	211	\$3,967				
00074803013	6	\$127				
00074803043	7	\$155				
00074803053	26	\$1,126				
Total	37,011	\$424,412				

Table 25B: Virginia SMRF-MAX Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1999-2000

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	1,489	\$11,883	1999	1	5,253	\$41,857
00074258953	22	\$198	1999	2	3,045	\$22,112
00074374716	2,251	\$11,277	1999	3	2,784	\$20,698
00074374816	1,020	\$6,798	1999	4	3,566	\$26,765
00074572911	52	\$468	2000	1	3,326	\$26,398
00074572913	321	\$2,909	2000	2	2,295	\$19,098
00074572919	6	\$53				
00074572953	19	\$175		Total	20,269	\$156,928
00074622713	755	\$5,556				
00074630113	615	\$3,402				
00074630153	34	\$277				
00074630411	89	\$686				
00074630413	1,307	\$10,587				
00074630430	1	\$10				
00074630453	594	\$4,351				
00074630613	5	\$35				
00074630616	83	\$382				
00074631613	1,131	\$9,545				
00074632011	60	\$776				
00074632013	4,341	\$40,176				
00074632030	5	\$46				
00074632053	1,356	\$13,583				
00074632111	10	\$101				
00074632113	840	\$7,490				
00074632611	12	\$152				
00074632613	718	\$5,023				
00074632653	102	\$612				
00074634619	3	\$21				
00074634620	891	\$5,871				
00074634638	14	\$132				
00074634641	11	\$65				
00074634653	251	\$1,684				
00074636902	5	\$69				
00074636910	7	\$98				
00074637313	6	\$80				
00074637316	30	\$198				
00074715613	541	\$2,823				
00074715643	809	\$5,156				
00074715653	386	\$2,537				
00074803013	24	\$360				
00074803043	14	\$286				
00074803053	39	\$997				
Total	20,269	\$156,928				

Table 25C: Virginia SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-1998

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter					
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount		
00074258913	5,690	\$48,059	1994	1	7,664	\$70,692		
00074258953	58	\$551	1994	2	6,736	\$62,146		
00074374716	8,674	\$62,744	1994	3	5,868	\$53,427		
00074374816	3,400	\$32,052	1994	4	7,372	\$78,283		
00074572911	36	\$352	1995	1	9,455	\$88,473		
00074572913	4,656	\$38,607	1995	2	5,777	\$53,134		
00074572919	63	\$598	1995	3	4,187	\$39,178		
00074572953	384	\$3,640	1995	4	7,984	\$91,670		
00074622713	3,094	\$29,279	1996	1	7,496	\$89,880		
00074630113	7,991	\$81,731	1996	2	6,106	\$68,107		
00074630153	497	\$5,488	1996	3	4,222	\$44,277		
00074630411	125	\$1,178	1996	4	6,424	\$64,663		
00074630413	8,111	\$69,117	1997	1	6,374	\$60,373		
00074630430	10	\$115	1997	2	4,303	\$39,585		
00074630440	3	\$22	1997	3	3,011	\$28,868		
00074630453	1,576	\$16,158	1997	4	4,172	\$41,036		
00074630613	101	\$895	1998	1	4,755	\$46,593		
00074630616	2,030	\$15,728	1998	2	3,142	\$30,925		
00074631613	5,840	\$53,995	1998	3	2,676	\$27,223		
00074632011	51	\$577	1998	4	3,448	\$35,942		
00074632013	27,769	\$273,519	Total		111,172	\$1,114,474		
00074632030	1	\$9						
00074632053	2,976	\$33,524						
00074632111	22	\$170						
00074632113	2,099	\$20,575						
00074632611	197	\$1,651						
00074632613	4,750	\$37,087						
00074632653	474	\$3,419						
00074634619	11	\$67						
00074634620	3,292	\$25,053						
00074634638	91	\$636						
00074634641	7	\$50						
00074634653	5,878	\$39,642						
00074636902	36	\$437						
00074636910	41	\$639						
00074637313	127	\$1,704						
00074637316	853	\$9,028						
00074715613	2,533	\$37,571						
00074715643	2,802	\$56,567						
00074715653	1,807	\$40,397						
00074803013	903	\$23,584						
00074803043	1,000	\$21,394						
00074803053	1,113	\$26,865						
Total	111,172	\$1,114,474						

Table 25D: Virginia SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	222	\$2,419	2007	1	778	\$8,668
00074258953	1	\$9	2007	2	665	\$7,394
00074374716	1,344	\$13,782	2007	3	641	\$7,097
00074374816	197	\$2,884	2007	4	685	\$7,632
00074572913	55	\$508	2008	1	613	\$6,870
00074622713	344	\$3,481	Total		3,382	\$37,661
00074630113	87	\$1,086				
00074630153	1	\$13				
00074630413	9	\$127				
00074630453	1	\$3				
00074630613	1	\$4				
00074630616	15	\$209				
00074631613	217	\$2,251				
00074632013	401	\$6,070				
00074632053	53	\$748				
00074632113	4	\$65				
00074632613	199	\$1,975				
00074632653	2	\$16				
00074634620	210	\$1,680				
00074634653	7	\$63				
00074636902	2	\$32				
00074636910	1	\$15				
00074715613	2	\$42				
00074715643	2	\$53				
00074715653	5	\$126				
Total	3,382	\$37,661				

Table 26A: Breakdown of Wisconsin Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2005

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	5,996	\$55,962	1994	1	6,257	\$63,212
00074258953	778	\$7,027	1994	2	4,816	\$48,008
00074374716	3,510	\$28,681	1994	3	4,673	\$46,170
00074374816	2,837	\$30,464	1994	4	5,772	\$57,469
00074572911	567	\$5,795	1995	1	6,374	\$64,012
00074572913	3,633	\$34,592	1995	2	4,749	\$47,122
00074572919	16	\$125	1995	3	4,057	\$39,075
00074572953	1,195	\$11,203	1995	4	5,512	\$54,459
00074622713	3,623	\$32,639	1996	1	5,352	\$53,223
00074630113	2,724	\$31,269	1996	2	4,251	\$41,901
00074630153	530	\$6,116	1996	3	3,495	\$33,848
00074630411	521	\$5,022	1996	4	4,488	\$44,416
00074630413	7,246	\$66,102	1997	1	3,748	\$37,303
00074630430	1	\$7	1997	2	2,809	\$27,111
00074630440	12	\$95	1997	3	2,235	\$21,665
00074630453	5,560	\$47,262	1997	4	2,609	\$26,105
00074630613	42	\$350	1998	1	2,871	\$29,460
00074630616	841	\$6,830	1998	2	1,816	\$18,332
00074631613	6,189	\$50,654	1998	3	1,743	\$17,864
00074632011	1,565	\$19,546	1998	4	2,126	\$21,846
00074632013	31,503	\$334,305	1999	1	2,151	\$22,099
00074632030	21	\$196	1999	2	1,429	\$14,443
00074632053	15,637	\$167,562	1999	3	1,563	\$16,002
00074632111	128	\$1,257	1999	4	1,912	\$19,593
00074632113	5,340	\$55,401	2000	1	1,829	\$19,058
00074632611	561	\$5,652	2000	2	1,658	\$17,909
00074632613	4,709	\$41,412	2000	3	1,536	\$16,082
00074632653	1,405	\$11,916	2000	4	1,629	\$14,886
00074634619	57	\$430	2001	1	1,631	\$15,140
00074634620	2,557	\$19,751	2001	2	1,349	\$12,393
00074634638	421	\$3,646	2001	3	1,159	\$10,769
00074634641	1	\$8	2001	4	1,541	\$14,127
00074634653	5,436	\$37,464	2002	1	1,408	\$12,981
00074636902	280	\$3,233	2002	2	1,178	\$10,903
00074636910	78	\$1,166	2002	3	1,080	\$10,263
00074637313	14	\$143	2002	4	1,251	\$11,735
00074637316	501	\$5,466	2003	1	1,382	\$12,591
00074715613	718	\$8,706	2003	2	1,309	\$12,406
00074715643	1,110	\$17,724	2003	3	1,165	\$11,357
00074715653	474	\$8,409	2003	4	1,424	\$12,936
00074803013	905	\$12,634	2004	1	1,408	\$13,154
00074803043	800	\$14,623	2004	2	1,376	\$13,574
00074803053	654	\$13,437	2004	3	1,438	\$15,958
			2004	4	1,615	\$18,479
Total	120,696	\$1,204,281	2005	1	1,677	\$18,637
			2005	2	1,381	\$15,760
			2005	3	1,193	\$14,141
			2005	4	1,271	\$14,301
			Total		120,696	\$1,204,281

Table 26B: Wisconsin SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2006-2008

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	708	\$7,860	2006	1	871	\$9,779
00074258953	9	\$92	2006	2	659	\$7,019
00074374716	549	\$5,632	2006	3	576	\$6,158
00074374816	338	\$4,510	2006	4	658	\$7,017
00074572913	94	\$1,024	2007	1	672	\$7,306
00074572953	1	\$26	2007	2	611	\$6,674
00074622713	482	\$4,310	2007	3	553	\$6,003
00074630113	178	\$2,049	2007	4	561	\$6,059
00074630413	384	\$5,043	2008	1	1,026	\$10,989
00074630453	164	\$2,225	Total		6,187	\$67,004
00074630613	2	\$16				
00074630616	15	\$122				
00074631613	418	\$3,101				
00074632013	1,345	\$15,490				
00074632053	256	\$2,821				
00074632113	400	\$5,546				
00074632613	374	\$3,316				
00074632653	60	\$448				
00074634620	328	\$2,324				
00074634653	3	\$6				
00074636902	7	\$109				
00074636910	2	\$33				
00074637313	3	\$41				
00074637316	23	\$268				
00074715613	18	\$230				
00074715643	10	\$125				
00074715653	16	\$238				
Total	6,187	\$67,004				

Table 27A: Breakdown of New Jersey Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 1994-2006

Breakdown by National Drug Code			Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	5,215	\$51,917	1994	1	7,383	\$73,955
00074258953	77	\$804	1994	2	6,268	\$64,248
00074374716	8,041	\$62,441	1994	3	5,457	\$55,882
00074374816	2,894	\$32,507	1994	4	7,848	\$80,591
00074572911	81	\$400	1995	1	8,581	\$86,733
00074572913	4,183	\$40,312	1995	2	5,844	\$58,542
00074572919	9	\$86	1995	3	4,963	\$48,168
00074572953	491	\$5,103	1995	4	7,045	\$72,961
00074622713	13,435	\$129,502	1996	1	5,709	\$59,018
00074630113	7,154	\$77,162	1996	2	4,255	\$42,813
00074630153	503	\$5,282	1996	3	3,299	\$31,624
00074630411	507	\$2,978	1996	4	3,956	\$38,807
00074630413	6,835	\$73,409	1997	1	3,505	\$33,243
00074630430	12	\$126	1997	2	2,559	\$23,884
00074630440	9	\$87	1997	3	1,999	\$18,966
00074630453	737	\$8,927	1997	4	2,454	\$23,754
00074630613	199	\$1,915	1998	1	2,441	\$23,958
00074630616	3,203	\$25,990	1998	2	1,659	\$16,385
00074631613	9,038	\$87,365	1998	3	1,535	\$14,998
00074632011	680	\$5,149	1998	4	1,884	\$17,976
00074632013	20,109	\$244,397	1999	1	1,978	\$18,893
00074632030	19	\$201	1999	2	1,414	\$13,686
00074632053	1,979	\$24,374	1999	3	1,252	\$12,514
00074632111	64	\$523	1999	4	1,618	\$15,728
00074632113	2,224	\$30,181	2000	1	1,534	\$14,839
00074632611	2,711	\$8,613	2000	2	1,289	\$12,859
00074632613	13,614	\$105,970	2000	3	1,117	\$11,119
00074632653	1,129	\$7,487	2000	4	1,408	\$14,297
00074634619	69	\$537	2001	1	1,388	\$14,340
00074634620	7,915	\$62,339	2001	2	1,019	\$10,805
00074634638	1,319	\$2,480	2001	3	854	\$9,116
00074634641	10	\$87	2001	4	977	\$10,231
00074634653	2,361	\$18,287	2002	1	968	\$10,291
00074636902	130	\$1,615	2002	2	737	\$7,873
00074636910	115	\$1,928	2002	3	692	\$7,265
00074637313	131	\$1,355	2002	4	832	\$8,622
00074637316	1,052	\$12,502	2003	1	828	\$8,396
00074715613	408	\$6,438	2003	2	803	\$8,244
00074715643	549	\$11,048	2003	3	864	\$8,882
00074715653	372	\$9,237	2003	4	1,231	\$12,509
00074803013	828	\$16,161	2004	1	1,210	\$12,375
00074803043	575	\$15,891	2004	2	1,011	\$10,371
00074803053	937	\$31,354	2004	3	904	\$9,478
Total	121,923	\$1,224,471	2004	4	1,086	\$10,924
			2005	1	1,088	\$10,666
			2005	2	976	\$10,004
			2005	3	874	\$8,983
			2005	4	1,015	\$10,573
			2006	1	840	\$8,709
			2006	2	487	\$5,180
			2006	3	470	\$4,936
			2006	4	515	\$5,260
			Total		121,923	\$1,224,471

Table 27B: New Jersey SDUD Medicaid Spending by NDC and Year-Quarter for 2007-2008

<i>Breakdown by National Drug Code</i>			<i>Breakdown by Service Year and Quarter</i>			
NDC	# of Claims	Paid Amount	Year	Quarter	# of Claims	Paid Amount
00074258913	134	\$1,477	2007	1	566	\$5,801
00074258953	1	\$8	2007	2	434	\$4,540
00074374716	438	\$4,293	2007	3	345	\$3,758
00074374816	79	\$996	2007	4	400	\$4,185
00074572913	41	\$442	2008	1	431	\$4,521
00074572953	1	\$12				
00074622713	380	\$3,653	Total		2,176	\$22,805
00074630113	82	\$903				
00074630153	1	\$10				
00074630413	48	\$506				
00074630453	6	\$69				
00074630613	27	\$382				
00074630616	29	\$379				
00074631613	168	\$1,566				
00074632013	174	\$2,590				
00074632053	46	\$619				
00074632113	73	\$1,095				
00074632613	253	\$2,176				
00074632653	18	\$141				
00074634620	154	\$1,215				
00074634653	11	\$79				
00074636902	2	\$15				
00074636910	2	\$37				
00074637313	2	\$32				
00074637316	2	\$29				
00074715613	1	\$15				
00074715643	2	\$41				
00074715653	1	\$26				
Total	2,176	\$22,805				

Table 28: Medicaid Summary for First Fifteen States

State	Source	Time Period	# Clms w/DIFF>0	# Claims	Aggregate DIFF	Total MCD Paid	Federal DIFF	# Ph Payments
California	State Claims	19942-20014	1,622,181	1,704,836	\$3,635,896	\$17,176,627	\$1,831,356	608,131
California	SMRF-MAX	19941-19941,20021-20024,20031-20044	233,851	663,590	\$961,010	\$3,438,089	\$496,715	148,883
California	SDUD	20054-20081	76,897	106,882	\$333,327	\$1,346,117	\$166,663	-
California	MSIS	20051-20053	51,651	155,990	\$263,550	\$830,360	\$131,775	32,035
Texas	State Claims	19954-20054	468,577	562,573	\$1,056,650	\$6,415,504	\$648,858	282,446
Texas	SDUD	19941-19953,20061-20081	73,414	195,273	\$104,940	\$1,961,765	\$66,551	-
New York	State Claims	19941-20072	479,826	769,401	\$1,689,289	\$8,277,464	\$848,022	341,352
New York	SDUD	20073-20081	7,424	13,815	\$15,493	\$122,794	\$7,746	-
Illinois	State Claims	19941-20063	404,454	546,372	\$1,305,685	\$5,575,740	\$652,613	293,800
Illinois	SDUD	20064-20081	17,980	26,040	\$20,837	\$245,740	\$10,419	-
Florida	State Claims	19941-20054	348,717	373,137	\$1,016,464	\$3,993,398	\$578,239	243,439
Florida	SDUD	20061-20081	27,727	29,870	\$80,990	\$346,166	\$47,311	-
Kentucky	State Claims	19951-20051	257,052	276,248	\$910,963	\$3,194,157	\$640,018	139,353
Kentucky	SMRF-MAX	19941-19944	42,224	52,332	\$115,540	\$562,135	\$81,450	91
Kentucky	SDUD	20054-20081	21,715	27,565	\$69,568	\$314,787	\$48,325	-
Kentucky	MSIS	20052-20053	5,622	7,216	\$17,966	\$69,260	\$12,504	3,397
Georgia	State Claims	20004-20064	79,326	120,516	\$313,406	\$1,200,394	\$188,453	61,445
Georgia	SMRF-MAX	19941-20003	211,228	248,090	\$1,261,809	\$2,572,608	\$775,446	125,801
Georgia	SDUD	20071-20074	4,147	4,219	\$9,531	\$37,990	\$5,932	-
Pennsylvania	State Claims	19983-20071	84,659	93,338	\$325,867	\$992,674	\$176,977	52,995
Pennsylvania	SMRF-MAX	19941-19982	193,429	216,532	\$731,855	\$2,149,932	\$392,308	63,276
Pennsylvania	SDUD	20072-20081	6,000	6,106	\$17,346	\$58,996	\$9,407	-
North Carolina	State Claims	20011-20071	80,116	84,822	\$294,322	\$971,013	\$185,923	62,064
North Carolina	SMRF-MAX	19991-20004	33,626	36,402	\$124,234	\$422,523	\$77,916	23,905
North Carolina	SDUD	19941-19984,20072-20081	147,570	171,059	\$470,029	\$1,845,205	\$302,264	-
Massachusetts	State Claims	19963-20074	218,536	252,569	\$758,043	\$2,304,416	\$379,306	105,335
Massachusetts	SDUD	19941-19962,20081-20081	60,420	95,290	\$209,694	\$920,042	\$104,847	-
Louisiana	State Claims	19951-20014,20023-20073	203,166	220,896	\$680,770	\$2,719,885	\$483,610	57,125
Louisiana	SMRF-MAX	20021-20022	9,164	9,365	\$40,831	\$125,724	\$28,704	5,438
Louisiana	SDUD	19941-19944,20074-20081	22,501	29,202	\$47,926	\$313,750	\$35,025	-
Michigan	State Claims	20004-20072	59,157	72,440	\$143,667	\$607,948	\$81,279	35,094
Michigan	SMRF-MAX	19941-20003	197,221	226,160	\$414,595	\$1,772,374	\$231,531	66,566
Michigan	SDUD	20073-20081	3,708	3,899	\$8,695	\$33,020	\$5,012	-
Virginia	State Claims	20003-20064	35,705	36,808	\$144,905	\$422,321	\$74,465	23,557
Virginia	SMRF-MAX	19991-20002	13,590	20,269	\$53,396	\$156,928	\$27,570	11,297
Virginia	SDUD	19941-19984,20071-20081	100,113	114,554	\$345,259	\$1,152,135	\$175,644	-
Wisconsin	State Claims	19941-20054	79,101	120,696	\$205,035	\$1,204,281	\$120,923	58,260
Wisconsin	SDUD	20061-20081	5,864	6,187	\$7,524	\$67,004	\$4,331	-
New Jersey	State Claims	19941-20064	116,964	121,923	\$354,571	\$1,224,471	\$177,128	85,818
New Jersey	SDUD	20071-20081	2,124	2,176	\$4,465	\$22,805	\$2,232	-
Sub-Total for First Fifteen States		19941-20081	6,106,747	7,824,658	\$18,565,944	\$77,168,544	\$10,314,800	2,930,903
Sub-Total for Other 33 States & D.C.		19941-20081	2,534,093	3,226,143	\$8,251,384	\$32,841,379	\$5,244,308	928,746
Total for All 47 States & D.C.		19941-20081	8,640,840	11,050,801	\$26,817,328	\$110,009,923	\$15,559,108	3,859,649

Table 29A: SMRF-MAX Spending and Utilization for Other 33 States and D.C.

State	Rank	Total Paid	Total Clms	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Missouri	12	\$2,375,329	253,846	\$335,435	\$331,846	\$273,475	\$199,950	\$162,187	\$175,729	\$145,816	\$147,717	\$180,714	\$217,093	\$205,367
Alabama	14	\$1,163,385	102,620	\$218,946	\$221,137				\$131,835	\$110,378	\$114,698	\$114,844	\$127,286	\$124,261
West Virginia	15	\$613,104	57,773						\$127,994	\$105,995	\$98,415	\$96,960	\$99,812	\$83,928
Washington	16	\$1,599,395	175,554	\$322,941	\$233,245	\$177,952	\$148,364	\$120,919	\$106,372	\$100,324	\$103,817	\$95,530	\$97,958	\$91,973
Indiana	18	\$1,760,622	195,556	\$297,727	\$242,575	\$250,898	\$148,079	\$129,327	\$121,074	\$118,715	\$136,242	\$132,603	\$85,902	\$97,480
Minnesota	19	\$1,187,376	124,565	\$206,899	\$212,046	\$180,154	\$116,910	\$82,179	\$66,478	\$76,583	\$70,468	\$58,103	\$57,301	\$60,255
South Carolina	20	\$528,427	54,316						\$98,025	\$83,164	\$94,303	\$74,051	\$98,812	\$80,072
Arkansas	21	\$1,229,607	99,987	\$107,939	\$100,860	\$127,699	\$125,170	\$101,837	\$102,570	\$86,665	\$112,325	\$130,631	\$120,606	\$113,305
Tennessee	22	\$1,156,910	117,263									\$207,937	\$518,488	\$430,485
Iowa	23	\$1,518,125	123,738	\$201,214	\$210,993	\$185,241	\$162,522	\$152,003	\$119,852	\$95,391	\$99,630	\$89,436	\$95,152	\$106,691
Oklahoma	25	\$535,899	59,505						\$74,908	\$64,576	\$71,974	\$100,678	\$95,205	\$128,558
Maine	27	\$1,400,616	92,366	\$101,685	\$477,463	\$137,758	\$98,610	\$85,133	\$84,845	\$83,059	\$79,178	\$79,836	\$89,629	\$83,420
Mississippi	28	\$796,541	75,761	\$132,508	\$131,496	\$125,536	\$119,517	\$81,558	\$74,344	\$21,828			\$26,799	\$82,955
Colorado	29	\$954,278	88,355	\$140,344	\$150,353	\$141,658	\$106,384	\$76,094	\$77,321	\$52,883	\$48,690	\$43,729	\$55,163	\$61,659
Connecticut	30	\$182,133	16,141						\$38,212	\$34,639	\$30,995	\$27,980	\$25,273	\$25,034
Oregon	31	\$287,038	25,322						\$46,295	\$50,133	\$63,454	\$55,755	\$37,274	\$34,127
Kansas	32	\$837,790	80,649	\$115,777	\$123,592	\$113,168	\$92,206	\$72,939	\$67,584	\$54,519	\$55,739	\$48,961	\$45,609	\$47,696
Utah	33	\$628,923	51,399	\$96,953	\$107,633	\$82,447	\$66,444	\$60,977	\$45,607	\$34,083	\$34,552	\$33,871	\$30,783	\$35,573
Maryland	34	\$92,455	44,176						\$18,779	\$15,607	\$15,376	\$14,075	\$14,967	\$13,651
New Mexico	35	\$386,540	60,152			\$136,546	\$91,848	\$35,823	\$17,656	\$15,804	\$19,958	\$26,329	\$22,850	\$19,726
Nebraska	36	\$248,856	22,249						\$43,937	\$43,186	\$45,703	\$41,031	\$38,358	\$36,641
Idaho	37	\$406,494	31,025			\$63,187	\$54,314	\$41,689	\$39,259	\$40,678	\$46,862	\$42,964	\$41,303	\$36,238
Montana	38	\$411,452	38,271	\$55,537	\$56,938	\$54,770	\$43,183	\$41,833	\$34,135	\$26,941	\$24,859	\$25,506	\$26,116	\$21,634
Vermont	39	\$568,566	56,796	\$73,723	\$73,695	\$76,907	\$54,833	\$29,701	\$54,795	\$55,660	\$36,586	\$39,519	\$34,300	\$38,847
New Hampshire	40	\$419,911	39,866	\$54,883	\$62,090	\$65,086	\$46,438	\$40,685	\$34,825	\$29,805	\$24,869	\$20,986	\$22,418	\$17,826
Nevada	41	\$161,173	12,995						\$23,654	\$21,973	\$23,198	\$28,784	\$36,976	\$26,588
Hawaii	42	\$113,482	36,549						\$10,768	\$21,004	\$22,151	\$19,918	\$20,441	\$19,200
Rhode Island	43	\$52,297	5,205		\$52,297									
Alaska	44	\$250,795	17,393	\$28,306	\$23,342	\$21,089	\$18,175	\$16,672	\$19,337	\$21,073	\$26,352	\$25,657	\$25,641	\$25,151
Delaware	45	\$257,406	24,449	\$28,940	\$36,544	\$41,696	\$30,294	\$26,177	\$21,874	\$17,268	\$15,902	\$13,560	\$13,265	\$11,886
South Dakota	46	\$93,669	6,971						\$17,141	\$13,504	\$14,838	\$15,076	\$16,868	\$16,242
North Dakota	47	\$187,938	15,980	\$30,085	\$30,134	\$24,531	\$19,980	\$9,014	\$15,390	\$11,014	\$12,146	\$11,746	\$9,966	\$13,932
Wyoming	49	\$190,374	16,339	\$25,711	\$28,886	\$31,033	\$23,341	\$17,093	\$12,042	\$11,869	\$13,599	\$13,067	\$13,733	
Total	-	\$22,596,906	2,223,132	\$2,575,553	\$2,907,165	\$2,310,831	\$1,766,562	\$1,383,840	\$1,922,637	\$1,664,137	\$1,704,596	\$1,909,837	\$2,261,347	\$2,190,401

Table 29B: SDUD Spending and Utilization for Remaining State-Years of Other 33 States and D.C.

State	Rank	Total Paid	Total Clms	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Missouri	12	\$231,673	14,538												\$50,402	\$110,478	\$70,793
Alabama	14	\$620,541	55,880			\$195,153	\$164,749	\$76,298							\$38,674	\$93,838	\$51,830
West Virginia	15	\$1,164,548	124,217	\$243,783	\$255,253	\$303,716	\$190,332	\$89,357							\$12,478	\$36,636	\$32,993
Washington	16	\$91,288	7,639												\$22,357	\$37,551	\$31,380
Indiana	18	\$93,057	9,257												\$16,856	\$38,210	\$37,991
Minnesota	19	\$89,710	4,065												\$16,868	\$35,957	\$36,885
South Carolina	20	\$720,249	71,994	\$129,776	\$141,980	\$165,940	\$86,983	\$87,245							\$20,840	\$48,665	\$38,820
Arkansas	21	\$145,986	12,894												\$24,974	\$66,962	\$54,049
Tennessee	22	\$431,603	46,485	\$11,889					\$646	\$72,670	\$117,647	\$28,953				\$118,224	\$81,574
Iowa	23	\$121,491	8,702												\$22,717	\$53,455	\$45,319
Oklahoma	25	\$635,729	59,522	\$112,269	\$118,084	\$94,147	\$87,110	\$70,843							\$24,116	\$70,599	\$58,561
Maine	27	\$87,518	7,332												\$17,023	\$43,530	\$26,965
Mississippi	28	\$399,227	36,528							\$55,557	\$103,801	\$96,440	\$52,303		\$17,340	\$46,603	\$27,183
Colorado	29	\$77,197	8,116												\$12,507	\$37,580	\$27,111
Connecticut	30	\$589,817	55,932	\$164,523	\$187,288	\$106,865	\$74,758	\$40,009							\$4,825	\$5,774	\$5,775
Oregon	31	\$458,198	42,674	\$148,420	\$115,599	\$84,013	\$47,796	\$29,489							\$6,625	\$14,960	\$11,297
Kansas	32	\$53,719	4,613												\$12,269	\$24,747	\$16,702
Utah	33	\$51,800	4,303												\$8,440	\$22,651	\$20,709
Maryland	34	\$548,291	54,149	\$161,964	\$154,827	\$148,822	\$60,718								\$5,080	\$7,249	\$9,631
New Mexico	35	\$199,740	17,838	\$102,676	\$95,842										\$1,222		
Nebraska	36	\$342,665	37,230	\$74,373	\$68,898	\$53,854	\$57,460	\$41,462							\$8,368	\$21,396	\$16,854
Idaho	37	\$158,052	12,925	\$53,967	\$56,091										\$7,483	\$22,288	\$18,225
Montana	38	\$26,744	1,896												\$6,190	\$12,720	\$7,834
Vermont	39	\$11,366	977												\$1,936	\$5,578	\$3,851
New Hampshire	40	\$20,327	2,173												\$4,093	\$8,721	\$7,513
Nevada	41	\$169,774	14,209	\$39,278	\$37,923	\$28,842	\$10,732	\$24,839							\$6,993	\$16,549	\$4,617
Hawaii	42	\$196,494	19,596	\$75,485	\$13,467	\$22,987	\$26,685	\$23,144	\$10,894						\$8,723	\$8,083	\$7,027
Rhode Island	43	\$258,667	26,921	\$57,653		\$24,494	\$31,638	\$25,224	\$20,893	\$19,023	\$15,636	\$16,107	\$14,560	\$13,897	\$12,511	\$4,029	\$3,002
Alaska	44	\$45,988	2,290												\$5,528	\$23,548	\$16,912
Delaware	45	\$20,142	1,912												\$2,020	\$9,256	\$8,865
South Dakota	46	\$125,294	10,862	\$28,856	\$23,455	\$24,377	\$23,622	\$11,918							\$3,523	\$9,543	
North Dakota	47	\$15,002	1,204					\$4,263							\$2,252	\$4,929	\$3,558
District of Columbia	48	\$183,420	17,084	\$38,988	\$36,504	\$27,104	\$25,270	\$14,886	\$9,917	\$6,700	\$5,816	\$4,799	\$4,243	\$3,129	\$1,025	\$3,226	\$1,814
Wyoming	49	\$17,323	1,323												\$2,952	\$9,045	\$5,326
Total	-	\$8,402,639	797,280	\$1,443,899	\$1,305,209	\$1,280,315	\$887,851	\$538,979	\$42,350	\$153,950	\$242,900	\$146,298	\$71,106	\$17,026	\$409,209	\$1,072,580	\$790,968

Table 29C: MSIS Spending and Utilization for Remaining State-Years of Other 33 States and D.C.

State	Rank	Total Paid	Total Clms	1997	1998	2002	2004	2005
Missouri	12	\$154,249	15,486					\$154,249
Alabama	14	\$139,754	12,904		\$41,907			\$97,847
West Virginia	15	\$97,850	11,310		\$52,531			\$45,319
Washington	16	\$67,033	7,331					\$67,033
Indiana	18	\$55,078	10,650					\$55,078
Minnesota	19	\$34,559	4,779					\$34,559
South Carolina	20	\$58,914	5,958					\$58,914
Arkansas	21	\$79,741	6,575					\$79,741
Tennessee	22	\$383,477	46,629			\$149,496		\$233,981
Iowa	23	\$65,436	5,602					\$65,436
Oklahoma	25	\$80,717	9,988					\$80,717
Maine	27	\$53,460	4,369					\$53,460
Mississippi	28	\$53,544	6,380					\$53,544
Colorado	29	\$47,416	4,012					\$47,416
Connecticut	30	\$30,445	2,794		\$11,289			\$19,156
Oregon	31	\$33,975	3,127		\$10,667			\$23,308
Kansas	32	\$33,963	3,671					\$33,963
Utah	33	\$25,219	2,651					\$25,219
Maryland	34	\$106,810	16,076	\$18,512	\$78,307			\$9,991
New Mexico	35	\$12,005	2,722					\$12,005
Nebraska	36	\$37,725	3,807		\$14,163			\$23,562
Idaho	37	\$28,356	2,032					\$28,356
Montana	38	\$17,601	1,508					\$17,601
Vermont	39	\$22,358	1,822					\$22,358
New Hampshire	40	\$7,437	911					\$7,437
Nevada	41	\$24,510	2,285		\$6,658			\$17,852
Hawaii	42	\$12,618	3,862					\$12,618
Alaska	44	\$18,016	1,080					\$18,016
Delaware	45	\$9,064	871					\$9,064
South Dakota	46	\$17,313	1,534		\$5,774			\$11,539
North Dakota	47	\$7,116	645					\$7,116
District of Columbia	48	\$2,810	275					\$2,810
Wyoming	49	\$23,266	2,085				\$13,183	\$10,083
Total	-	\$1,841,835	205,731	\$18,512	\$221,296	\$149,496	\$13,183	\$1,439,348

Table 30A: Medicaid Summary for Next 17 States

State	Source	Time Period	# Clms w/DIFF>0	# Claims	Aggregate DIFF	Total MCD Paid	Federal DIFF	# Ph Payments
Missouri	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	179,865	253,846	\$543,261	\$2,375,329	\$330,201	61,825
Missouri	SDUD	20054-20073	12,562	14,538	\$43,228	\$231,673	\$26,715	-
Missouri	MSIS	20051-20053	5,502	15,486	\$22,660	\$154,249	\$13,857	3,288
Alabama	SMRF-MAX	19941-19954,19991-20044	88,696	102,620	\$282,637	\$1,163,385	\$199,713	37,053
Alabama	SDUD	19961-19982,20054-20073	46,769	55,880	\$132,730	\$620,541	\$92,226	-
Alabama	MSIS	19983-19984,20051-20053	11,546	12,904	\$36,348	\$139,754	\$25,580	6,816
West Virginia	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	53,893	57,773	\$191,118	\$613,104	\$144,308	21,680
West Virginia	SDUD	19941-19982,20054-20074	102,950	124,217	\$276,988	\$1,164,547	\$204,260	-
West Virginia	MSIS	19983-19984,20051-20053	9,575	11,310	\$30,256	\$97,850	\$22,522	4,300
Washington	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	152,662	175,554	\$414,912	\$1,599,395	\$214,361	73,844
Washington	SDUD	20054-20074	6,527	7,639	\$15,144	\$91,288	\$7,591	-
Washington	MSIS	20051-20053	3,383	7,331	\$11,263	\$67,033	\$5,632	2,476
Indiana	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	146,188	195,556	\$430,397	\$1,760,622	\$268,659	72,719
Indiana	SDUD	20054-20074	8,016	9,257	\$17,577	\$93,057	\$11,039	-
Indiana	MSIS	20051-20053	5,260	10,650	\$15,503	\$55,078	\$9,733	4,081
Minnesota	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	75,924	124,565	\$272,632	\$1,187,376	\$144,543	32,791
Minnesota	SDUD	20054-20074	3,502	4,065	\$14,268	\$89,710	\$7,134	-
Minnesota	MSIS	20051-20053	1,955	4,779	\$5,816	\$34,559	\$2,908	1,586
South Carolina	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	50,698	54,316	\$161,480	\$528,427	\$113,783	37,166
South Carolina	SDUD	19941-19984,20054-20074	59,121	71,994	\$159,476	\$720,249	\$112,366	-
South Carolina	MSIS	20051-20053	5,200	5,958	\$15,216	\$58,914	\$10,635	4,113
Arkansas	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	88,499	99,987	\$337,204	\$1,229,607	\$248,939	53,140
Arkansas	SDUD	20054-20074	11,222	12,894	\$29,198	\$145,986	\$21,485	-
Arkansas	MSIS	20051-20053	6,011	6,575	\$21,622	\$79,741	\$16,162	4,423
Tennessee	SMRF-MAX	20022-20023,20031-20044	65,763	117,263	\$212,580	\$1,156,910	\$139,249	23,944
Tennessee	SDUD	19941-20021,20061-20073	42,383	46,485	\$111,699	\$431,603	\$71,254	-
Tennessee	MSIS	20024-20024,20051-20053	33,664	46,629	\$100,444	\$383,477	\$65,028	20,843
Iowa	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	104,166	123,738	\$419,703	\$1,518,125	\$266,560	50,941
Iowa	SDUD	20054-20074	7,575	8,702	\$22,392	\$121,491	\$14,084	-
Iowa	MSIS	20051-20053	4,752	5,602	\$18,712	\$65,436	\$11,891	2,866
Oklahoma	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	41,105	59,505	\$160,171	\$535,899	\$114,319	29,220
Oklahoma	SDUD	19941-19984,20054-20074	48,683	59,522	\$129,950	\$635,729	\$90,535	-
Oklahoma	MSIS	20051-20053	8,394	9,988	\$24,517	\$80,717	\$17,206	5,455
Maine	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	81,854	92,366	\$413,924	\$1,400,616	\$268,480	40,989
Maine	SDUD	20054-20073	6,257	7,332	\$14,750	\$87,518	\$9,299	-
Maine	MSIS	20051-20053	3,913	4,369	\$12,166	\$53,460	\$7,894	2,823
Mississippi	SMRF-MAX	19941-20001,20034-20044	63,020	75,761	\$173,408	\$796,541	\$135,364	31,622
Mississippi	SDUD	20002-20033,20054-20073	34,206	36,528	\$117,557	\$399,227	\$90,099	-
Mississippi	MSIS	20051-20053	5,406	6,380	\$16,376	\$53,544	\$12,622	3,946
Colorado	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	74,883	88,355	\$245,122	\$954,278	\$127,040	34,438
Colorado	SDUD	20054-20074	7,104	8,116	\$16,021	\$77,197	\$8,010	-
Colorado	MSIS	20051-20053	3,700	4,012	\$13,036	\$47,416	\$6,518	2,472
Connecticut	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	15,099	16,141	\$56,494	\$182,133	\$28,464	10,695
Connecticut	SDUD	19941-19983,20054-20074	46,731	55,932	\$143,359	\$589,817	\$71,679	-
Connecticut	MSIS	19984-19984,20051-20053	2,530	2,794	\$7,979	\$30,445	\$3,990	1,778
Oregon	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	23,507	25,322	\$89,587	\$287,038	\$54,098	18,822
Oregon	SDUD	19941-19983,20054-20074	35,558	42,674	\$110,418	\$458,198	\$68,039	-
Oregon	MSIS	19984-19984,20051-20053	2,774	3,127	\$8,919	\$33,975	\$5,433	2,285
Kansas	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	62,128	80,649	\$216,776	\$837,790	\$129,722	19,174
Kansas	SDUD	20054-20074	4,082	4,613	\$10,902	\$53,719	\$6,575	-
Kansas	MSIS	20051-20053	2,977	3,671	\$9,628	\$33,963	\$5,874	2,223
Sub-Total		19941-20074	1,967,741	2,475,270	\$6,357,523	\$25,607,736	\$4,083,680	725,837

Table 30B: Medicaid Summary for Next 16 States and D.C

State	Source	Time Period	# Clms w/DIFF>0	# Claims	Aggregate DIFF	Total MCD Paid	Federal DIFF	# Ph Payments
Utah	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	44,459	51,399	\$170,542	\$628,923	\$123,801	22,630
Utah	SDUD	20054-20074	3,811	4,303	\$10,542	\$51,800	\$7,439	-
Utah	MSIS	20051-20053	2,180	2,651	\$7,457	\$25,219	\$5,379	1,610
Maryland	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	11,704	44,176	\$26,064	\$92,455	\$13,165	9,795
Maryland	SDUD	19941-19972,20054-20074	44,466	54,149	\$122,736	\$548,291	\$61,368	-
Maryland	MSIS	19973-19984,20051-20053	10,962	16,076	\$27,481	\$106,810	\$13,741	1,908
New Mexico	SMRF-MAX	19961-20044	29,022	60,152	\$110,315	\$386,540	\$80,873	16,708
New Mexico	SDUD	19941-19954,20054-20054	13,405	17,838	\$40,038	\$199,740	\$29,387	-
New Mexico	MSIS	20051-20053	935	2,722	\$3,477	\$12,005	\$2,583	559
Nebraska	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	20,748	22,249	\$78,129	\$248,856	\$47,416	16,001
Nebraska	SDUD	19941-19983,20054-20074	30,955	37,230	\$80,159	\$342,665	\$48,283	-
Nebraska	MSIS	19984-19984,20051-20053	3,372	3,807	\$10,285	\$37,725	\$6,216	2,594
Idaho	SMRF-MAX	19961-20044	28,068	31,025	\$124,882	\$406,494	\$87,782	12,987
Idaho	SDUD	19941-19954,20054-20074	10,419	12,925	\$33,859	\$158,052	\$23,736	-
Idaho	MSIS	20051-20053	1,856	2,032	\$7,132	\$28,356	\$5,037	1,411
Montana	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	33,198	38,271	\$117,906	\$411,452	\$84,187	13,140
Montana	SDUD	20054-20073	1,643	1,896	\$4,776	\$26,744	\$3,344	-
Montana	MSIS	20051-20053	1,275	1,508	\$4,580	\$17,601	\$3,293	885
Vermont	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	48,946	56,796	\$161,608	\$568,566	\$99,959	26,384
Vermont	SDUD	20054-20073	843	977	\$2,079	\$11,366	\$1,220	-
Vermont	MSIS	20051-20053	1,539	1,822	\$5,256	\$22,358	\$3,159	1,104
New Hampshire	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	34,718	39,866	\$125,781	\$419,911	\$63,101	17,128
New Hampshire	SDUD	20054-20074	1,888	2,173	\$3,512	\$20,327	\$1,756	-
New Hampshire	MSIS	20051-20053	771	911	\$1,795	\$7,437	\$898	554
Nevada	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	12,186	12,995	\$49,727	\$161,173	\$26,029	8,798
Nevada	SDUD	19941-19963,19973-19983,20054-20071	11,568	14,209	\$36,696	\$169,774	\$18,637	-
Nevada	MSIS	19984-19984,20051-20053	1,997	2,285	\$7,128	\$24,510	\$3,855	1,512
Hawaii	SMRF-MAX	19993-20044	9,490	36,549	\$31,231	\$113,482	\$17,479	6,695
Hawaii	SDUD	19941-19992,20053-20074	16,556	19,596	\$41,387	\$196,494	\$20,995	-
Hawaii	MSIS	20051-20052	973	3,862	\$2,965	\$12,618	\$1,734	588
Rhode Island	SMRF-MAX	19951-19954	4,364	5,205	\$12,657	\$52,297	\$6,972	1,819
Rhode Island	SDUD	19941-19944,19962-20073	23,847	26,921	\$69,131	\$258,667	\$37,546	-
Alaska	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	14,844	17,393	\$59,886	\$250,795	\$33,238	9,078
Alaska	SDUD	20054-20074	1,905	2,290	\$6,719	\$45,988	\$3,856	-
Alaska	MSIS	20051-20053	932	1,080	\$4,121	\$18,016	\$2,373	620
Delaware	SMRF-MAX	19941-20044	21,534	24,449	\$68,056	\$257,406	\$34,189	6,486
Delaware	SDUD	20054-20074	1,645	1,912	\$3,386	\$20,142	\$1,695	-
Delaware	MSIS	20051-20053	780	871	\$2,063	\$9,064	\$1,039	619
South Dakota	SMRF-MAX	19991-20044	6,458	6,971	\$28,874	\$93,669	\$19,484	4,967
South Dakota	SDUD	19941-19983,20054-20064	8,619	10,862	\$28,180	\$125,294	\$18,861	-
South Dakota	MSIS	19984-19984,20051-20053	1,318	1,534	\$4,783	\$17,313	\$3,197	952
North Dakota	SMRF-MAX	19941-19974,19983-20044	13,345	15,980	\$48,322	\$187,938	\$33,622	6,710
North Dakota	SDUD	19981-19982,20054-20074	1,039	1,204	\$3,155	\$15,002	\$2,122	-
North Dakota	MSIS	20051-20053	520	645	\$1,744	\$7,116	\$1,177	371
District of Columbia	SDUD	19941-20044,20054-20073	14,495	17,084	\$40,866	\$183,420	\$16,863	-
District of Columbia	MSIS	20051-20053	239	275	\$634	\$2,810	\$444	193
Wyoming	SMRF-MAX	19941-20034	13,642	16,339	\$51,691	\$190,374	\$32,270	6,872
Wyoming	SDUD	20054-20073	1,153	1,323	\$3,359	\$17,323	\$1,803	-
Wyoming	MSIS	20041-20053	1,722	2,085	\$6,707	\$23,266	\$4,025	1,231
Sub-Total		19941-20074	566,353	750,873	\$1,893,861	\$7,233,643	\$1,160,627	202,909